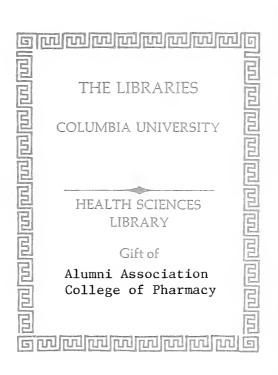


Columbia University in the City of New York

ANNUAL REPORTS





Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2010 with funding from Open Knowledge Commons







Columbia University in the City of New York

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

TO THE

TRUSTEES

WITH ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS

For the Year Ending June 30, 1907

NEW YORK
PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY
1907

Spec-61/ RA 982 . NHR 07 1907

ı	Annual Report of the	Presi	dent	of	Columi	oia	Uni-	
	versity to the Trus	tees:						PAGI
	New Buildings .							1
	Gifts							2
	The University in 190	7 .						4
	Teaching Staff							4
	Degrees Conferred	d						4
	Student Body							5
	Finances .							7
	The Roosevelt and Kai	iser V	Villie:	lm]	Profess	ors	hips.	9
	Columbia University	Press						13
	Date of Commencemen	ıt.						16
	The College Faculty							18
	The College Faculty Methods of University	Tead	ching					20
	University Administra							24
	Visiting Lecturers in I	Physic	es					27
	The Summer Session				•			29
	Barnard College .							30
	Teachers College .							31
	College of Pharmacy							32
	Retirement of Officers							32
	Deaths of University (Officer	rs		•		•	32
Rep	orts to the President of	Colu	mbia	Ur	iversit	y:		
A	. Educational Administ	tration	1:					
	REPORT OF THE DEAN	of Co	OLUM	BIA	Colle	GE	:	
	Enrollment .							35
	Subjects offered f	for A	dmis	sion				36
	Prizes and Schola	rship	s.					36
	_	•						37
	Three Official Eve							37
	Hamilton Hall and							37

m, n		PAGE
The Program of Studies	•	38
The College Faculty		40
Faculty Problems		41
Official Advisers	٠	41
REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW:		
Attendance		43
Requirements for Admission		44
Examinations		45
Courses Offered		45
Changes in Program		45
Changes in Teaching Staff		46
Kent Hall		47
Danon on one Danas Consultation		
REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS:		
Registration		48
Development of Program of Studies .	•	48
New Courses	•	49
Special Lectures	•	50
Increased Clinical Facilities		50
Undergraduate Hospital Training	•	51
Post-Graduate Courses		51
		52
The Vanderbilt Clinic	•	52
Portraits of Professors Lefferts and Curtis		53
The One Hundredth Anniversary	:	53
The One Hundredth Huniversary	•	55
Report of the Dean of the Schools of Mines,		
Engineering and Chemistry:		
Conditioned Students		54
Revised Entrance Requirements		55
Conditioned Students on Probation		57
Personal Supervision and Influence in Fire	st	
Year		57
Identical First Year Program		57
Revised Program for Later Years		59
Deaths of Professors Rees and Miller.		59

						PAGE
Changes in Personnel	of De	parti	nent	of M	[e-	
chanical Engineering						59
Research			•		•	60
Graduate Work .					•	бо
Graduate Work . Summer Session Cours	es	•	•		•	60
REPORT OF THE ACTING DE.	AN OF	THE	FAC	ULTY	OF	
Fine Arts:						
School of Architecture:						
Registration						62
Registration The Atelier System .						62
Special Lectures .						63
American Institute of	Archit	ects			•	63
Changes in Organization	n.					64
Gifts						64
Portrait of Professor I						64
School of Music .						65
Registration						65
Public Concerts and Re	ecitals					65
School of Design . Course on History of A Public Lectures .						65
Course on History of A	\rt					65
Public Lectures .						66
Need of Additional Ed	quipm	ent				66
REPORT OF THE ACTING D	EAN C	F TH	E Sc	HOOL	OF	
POLITICAL SCIENCE:						
Registration Degrees Courses						67
Degrees						68
Courses						68
Publications						69
Quarterly						69
Faculty Action .						70
Kaiser Wilhelm Profe						70
The Absence of Profes	ssor E	Burge	ss.			7
Leaves of Absence.				•		7
REPORT OF THE DEAN OF T	HE S	СНООІ	L of]	PHILO	SOPH	Y:
The Faculty						73
Attendance						7:

						PAGE
Candidacy for Ph.D		•	•			74
Degrees		•	•	•		74
Oral Examinations			•	•	•	<i>7</i> 5
Faculty Legislation, New	Min	or Si	ıbject	S		75
1 0						75
The Year System of Cou			•	•		76
The Subdivision of Major			or Su	ıbject	:S	77
The Need of a New Build	ling	•	•	•	•	77
Report of the Dean of th Science:	E So	CH00	L OF	Pur	E	
The Death of Professor F	Rees					7 9
Visiting Lecturers .						79
Departmental Details .		•				80
Registration			•			81
Researches of Fellows .	•	•	•	•	•	81
Report of the Dean of Barn	ARD (Coll	EGE:			
D 1						82
Dormitory						82
Alumnæ						83
Gifts		,				83
Mid-year Admission .		,				84
Faculty						85
C .						85
Needs		•		•	•	85
REPORT OF THE DEAN OF TEA	CHEL	s Co	LLEG	r·		
Student Enrollment .				٠.		86
Growth of the Year .			•	•		87
Parentage of Degrees and	l Din			•		87
Internal Affairs	-			•	•	88
Bryson Library	•	•	•			88
Appointment Committee				•		88
m . m						89
Financial Administration						91
Gift for Domestic Econor						91

CONT	ENTS					vi
		_		_		PAGI
REPORT OF THE DEAN OF MACY:	тне (COLLE	GE OF	F Рн.	AR-	
Result of New Entra	nce R	equire	ement	s.		92
						93
Modifications in Cour	se .					93
Food and Drug Analy	sis .					94
Physiological Chemist	rv .					94
Financial Condition			•	•		95
Report of the Director	of Su	ммер	s Ses	SION :		
A •						96
Promptness of Registr						97
Program of Study .						97
Teaching Staff		•				98
Registrations for Add	itional	Wor	k.			99
	•					100
Concerts						100
Receptions						100
						100
Religious Services	•	•	·			IOI
Religious Services Recommendations for	the Fi	iture	•	•		101
Summer Courses in M	ledicir	ie.				102
REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR	оғ Ех	TENSI	гом Т	EACE	IING	:
I. Courses Given at the	Unive	rsity:				
Registrations .						105
Geographical Distribut						106
II. Courses Given in Loc						107
Collegiate and Profess	ional (Cours				107
T						108
Publications .						100
Evening Technical Co	urses					IIC
Present Problems						112
Problem of Credit Co	urses					113
Need of Lecturers			•	•	•	TTO

Ratio of Growth

								PAGE
Rei	PORT OF THE SECRE	TARY (OF TI	ie Un	IIVER	SITY:		
		•						115
	Correspondence							115
	Aid to Students							116
	Prizes							117
	University Classi	fication	ns			•		117
	University Meeti							118
	Academic Portra	its .						120
	Miscellaneous Ac	ademi	c Rec	cords		•		120
	Personnel .	•						121
Appe	ndices:							
I.	Statistics Regard	ing the	e Tea	iching	and	Adm	in-	
	istrative Staff					r 190	6-07	:
	Summary of Of	ficers						122
	Vacancies .							122
	Changes in Staff			•				123
	Changes of Title							127
	Appointments							128
2.	Addresses, Publi			Conc	erts			
	citals	•	•	•	•	•	•	132
3⋅	Earl Hall .	•	•	•	•		•	139
4.	Synopsis of Rep							
	ployment for S					•	•	140
5.	Gifts and Beque	sts .	•		•	•	•	142
Re	PORT OF THE REGI	STRAR :	:					
	Enrollment .							144
	Table I, Registra							147
	II, Registra							148
	III, Distribu							
	Scienc							149
	IV, Seminar	v Stud						149
	V & VI, Classific							150
	VII, Major a							-3-
	ate St							152
	VIII, Summar							- 3-
	ties	, -, <u>-</u>				,		153
	IX & X, Geograp	hical 1	Distr	ibutio	n			155
	,8-up					-		

	C	0.	N	T	EI	V	T	S	
--	---	----	---	---	----	---	---	---	--

CONTENTS	1X
	PAGE
XI, Graduates of Higher Institutions .	159
XII, Nature of Degrees Held by Students	165
XIII, Degrees and Diplomas Granted, 1906-	
1907	166
XIV, Number of Degrees and Diplomas	
Granted, 1900-07	167
XV, (A) Specialties of Recipients of	
Higher Degrees, 1906-07. (B)	
Higher Degrees Granted under	
Each Faculty	168
XVI, Age of College and Applied Science	
Students at Beginning of Academic	
Year, 1906-07	169
XVII, Classification of Students Attending	
One or More Courses of Instruc-	
tion in the Various Departments 17	0-171
Summer Session of 1907:	
Geographical Distribution:	
(A) Students Classified According to Sex .	174
(B) Students Classified as Old and New .	174
(C) Students Classified According to Facul-	
ties	174
(D) Students Classified According to Teach-	
ing Positions	175
(E) Students Classified According to Resi-	
	5-176
(F) Aggregate Attendance on Courses	177
(G) Aggregate Attendance on Courses, 1900-	0
1907	178
B. Buildings and Grounds:	
REPORT OF THE CONSULTING ENGINEER:	
Hamilton and St. Paul's Chapel	170
Provision for Graduate Study	179 180
Kent Hall	180
Need of Endowment for Maintenance	181
The Dormitories	101

			PAGE
Teachers College			182
D 1 TT-11	•		182
Gifts			183
Organization of Department			183.
C. The Library:			
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN:			
Undergraduates and the Library .	•		184
The College Study			185
The Library a Workshop			186
Gains in Use			187
T C. M.D. 1.11			187
TO A			189
Maps and Charts			190
Exhibits			191
The Warburg Collection			192
Record of Gifts			193
Books Loaned During the Year .	•		196
2. Report of the Treasurer to the Trustees			197
(Table of contents prefixed to report.)	•	-71
Financial Statement, Barnard College .			249
Financial Statement, Teachers College .			250
Financial Statement, College of Pharmacy			253

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

To the Trustees:

The President submits herewith his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1907, in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes. Accompanying the report of the President are the reports of the several administrative officers of the University, which describe in detail the work of the year.

During the year both St. Paul's Chapel and Hamilton Hall, full mention of which was made in the last Annual Report, were opened with appropriate ceremonies. Buildings St. Paul's Chapel was formally dedicated to its noble use, with an impressive service, on Sunday, February 3, 1907, at which time the building was filled to its utmost capacity with officers, students and alumni of the University and their friends. At that time it was permitted to make known the names of the generous donors of the building, Miss Olivia Phelps Stokes and Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, and to unveil an appropriate tablet commemorating their gift. The secret of the donors having been faithfully kept for so long a period, it is an added pleasure to be able now publicly to record the University's deep sense of obligation to them for a gift which is quite unique in kind and which has truly limitless possibilities of influence.

On the opening day of the second half-year, Hamilton Hall was thrown open for use by the officers and students of Columbia College. The alumni, in large numbers, responded to an invitation to visit the building. Hamilton Hall is spacious, well-planned, and admirably adapted to its purpose. One of the main problems which has confronted Columbia College for a quarter of a century is now definitely solved by the erection and use of this fine building.

The gifts received during the year have been many. The total amount of the gifts received in money is \$459,070.68.

In memory of the late Henry Bergh and to establish a foundation the income of which shall be used to inculcate a spirit of kindness and consideration toward the lower animals, an anonymous donor gave, in June last, the sum of \$100,000. Steps have already been taken to study ways and means of making the wisest and most practical use of the sum thus placed at the disposal of the Trustees.

In the course of the year Mr. Samuel Sloan of New York caused to be erected in front of the Library Building two beautiful torchères in memory of his son, the late William Simpson Sloan, of the Class of 1882.

An anonymous donor provided the funds to make possible the completion and operation of the fountains in South Court. The Class of 1880 generously gave the wrought-iron gates for Hamilton Hall.

The Class of 1882, on the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, gave two torchères to stand in front of the School of Mines Building, and a beautiful window in memory of Alexander Hamilton was placed in the College Study in Hamilton Hall.

These, and the many other generous gifts received during the year, have been duly accepted by the Trustees with an expression of appreciation and thanks, and they are recorded in detail in the report of the Treasurer (pages 206-209).

The sum total of the gifts in money received during the year by the several corporations included in the University is as follows:

	Columbia University	Barnard College	Teachers College	College of Pharmacy	Totals
To establish Trust Funds For Buildings and Grounds For Payment of Debt For Current Interest on	273,702.00	\$105,000.00 110,000.00	\$402,150.25 234,900.00		\$614,901.97 618,602.00
the Debt For Immediate Use		21,724.40	27,745.47		127,086.83
	\$459,070.68	\$236,724.40	\$664,795.72		\$1,360,590.80

The grand total of gifts in money to the several corporations included in the University for each of the last six years is as follows:

1901-02	\$1,082,581.02
1902-03	
1903-04	1,783,138.18
1904-05 :	1,960,247.87
1905-06	1,299,909.78
1906-07	$\dots 1,360,590.80$
Total	\$9,208,362,71

For the purpose of comparison with the statistics of the previous years, the state of the University on June 30, 1907, is University set forth in the following tables. In 1907 There has been no addition to the site of the University during the year.

	umbia versity	Barnard College	(Excl	College of Pharmacy uding Horace School)	(Excl	otal luding icates 17-06)
Professors	143	20	26	7	143	134
Adjunct Professors. Clinical Professors	47	7	9	1	47	51
and Lecturers	19				19	18
Instructors	87	8	26	4	113	105
Demonstrators Assistant Demon-	12	• •	• •	• •	12	11
strators						3
Tutors	39	10	7	1	46	43
Curators	2				2	2
Lecturers and other special officers of						
instruction	45	15	9		5 3	45
Assistants	62	7	12		79	62
Clinical Assistants	67	•••			67	70
Total	523	67	89	13	581	544
Administrative offi-						
cers	19	8	11	5	27	25
Emeritus officers	15			1	15	14
Total	557	75	100	19	623	583

During the academic year 1906-07, 817 degrees and 219 diplomas were conferred, as follows:

Bachelor of Arts, Columbia College	113
Bachelor of Science, Columbia College	8
Bachelor of Arts, Barnard College	76
Bachelor of Laws	75

The enrolment of students as compared with that for the preceding year was as follows:

The Student Body

Under the University Corporation:		Gain.	Loss.
Columbia College	6 38	49	
Students of Applied Science	537		43
Students of Law	264		22
Students of Medicine	381		56

		Gain.	Loss.
Graduate Students of Philosophy, Politi-			
cal Science, and Pure Science	877	16	
Architecture	106	-	1
Music State of Superior Services of 1000	31		2
Students at Summer Session of 1906	1,041	23	
Total (excluding 278 duplicates)	3,597	_	27
Barnard College	419	29	
Teachers College	743	—	122
*College of Pharmacy	247	-	10 6
•	5,006		
Less Double Registration	154		
Net Total	4,852	_	112
Extension Students	2,719	_	113

The report of the Registrar indicates with remarkable completeness the very cosmopolitan character of the student membership of the University, and plainly shows in what close relations Columbia stands to scores, and even hundreds of educational institutions in all parts not only of the United States, but of the world.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND OPERATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY (The figures for real estate given in the following tables are the assessed valuations on the records of the Bureau of Taxes and Assessments in the City of New York.)

York.)					
Co	olumbia iversity	Barnard College	Teachers College 1	College of Pharmacy	Totals
Property owned, June 30, 1907:		00080	0060		
1. Occupied for Educational	050 000 00	\$525,000.00	\$1,795,000.00	\$125,000.00	\$10 00E 000 00
	850,000.00 662,801.00	726,419.59	1,093,039.85	φ120,000.00	\$10,295,000.00 20,482,260.44
Total\$26,5		\$1,251,419.59	\$2,888,039.85	\$125,000.00	\$30,777,260.44
Outstanding Debt \$3,5		\$37,417.61	\$1,470.89	\$90,000.00	\$3,395,888.50
Annual Budget for 1907-08:					
1. For Educational Admin-					
istration and Instruc- tion\$1,5	921 025 7792	\$113,875.00	\$418,939.00	\$28,104.00	\$1,791,953.73
	87,930.00	Ψ10,010.00	Ψ120,000.00	4,050.00	91,980.00
Total \$1,	318,965.73	\$113,875.00	\$418,939.00	\$32,154.00	\$1,883,933.73
Income for 1906-07:					
	507,714.25	\$60,037.49	\$321,215.40	\$37,582.09	\$926,549.23
	417,333.32	33,773,49	28,048,28		417,333.32
	199,447.98 135,255,45	33,773.49 14,935.71	28,048.28 12,030.86		261,269.75 162,222.02
				\$277 EQQ 00	
Total \$1,5	259,751.00	\$108,746.69	\$361,294.54	\$37,582.09	\$1,767,374.32

¹ Including cost and income of the Horace Mann School for 1906-07.

² This includes by duplication the amount paid in salaries to officers of instruction in Barnard College, \$77,850.

From the report of the Treasurer (page 233), it will be seen that for the year ending June 30, 1907, the deficiency in the cost of Finances maintaining the educational work of the University reached the large sum of \$58,100.00. This sum is exclusive of the interest charge of \$88,049.81. Naturally, this result is ground for grave concern. It points once more and with new emphasis to the undeniable fact that Columbia University is not sufficiently endowed to carry on the work which has been laid upon it. The cost of instruction is constantly increasing and the number of students grows steadily larger. As was shown in detail in the last Annual Report, the salaries paid to the teaching staff are far from what they should be. Much that is urgently demanded is either not undertaken at all or is insufficiently provided for. It is within the mark to say that an additional free income of \$100,000 a year is an absolute necessity if the University is not to restrict its educational opportunities. No effort must be spared to provide this sum. for without it we must face grave embarrassment in the immediate future.

During the year the Finance Committee and the Trustees gave prolonged consideration to the question of the corporate debt. It had been confidently hoped that this debt, amounting approximately to \$3,000,000, which had been necessarily and wisely incurred in the purchase and development of the site on Morningside Heights, would be met by gifts

from those who appreciated what the University had done and is doing. Inasmuch, however, as no considerable amounts applicable to the reduction of the debt had been received by the Trustees, it became necessary to determine how the debt could be extinguished by the use of the existing resources of the corporation. After studying the question in all its aspects, the Trustees, on June 3, 1907, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be and is hereby requested to take the necessary measures to provide for the payment of the outstanding debt by an issue of bonds to an amount not exceeding \$3,000,000, to bear interest at not more than 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be finally payable on or before July 1, 1940, and to be secured by a mortgage upon the Upper Estate or any part thereof, with the obligation that on July 1, 1911, and annually thereafter, the College will, out of the rents of the mortgaged property, pay the principal in installments of \$100,000.

In connection with the consideration of this resolution, a forecast of the financial condition of the corporation was made which indicates that, by confining the expenditures for education within the limits at present fixed, the Trustees will be able for the year 1907-08 and thereafter, to meet the annual interest on the debt without borrowing, and after 1910-11 to reduce the principal sum of the debt by \$100,000 each year. By the operation of this policy, the debt will be extinguished in the

year 1940, and each year after 1911 the sum of \$4,000 now paid annually in interest will be set free for educational use. The Trustees have therefore themselves assumed this heavy burden of debt, but, in order to extinguish the debt, they must have aid in carrying on the educational work of the University.

So much has been said, and so often said, in previous reports concerning the need of new endowment, that there is little use in repeating those statements here. It is desirable, however, that once more the fact be placed on record that the endowment of Columbia University is too small, by several millions of dollars, to enable it to meet its educational obligations, to say nothing of extending those obligations in ways and by methods that are commendable and desirable.

The last Annual Report recorded the establishment in the University of Berlin of the Theodore Roosevelt Professorship

of American History and Institutions, as well as the establishment

in Columbia University of the Kaiser Professorships

Wilhelm Professorship of German History and Institutions. The experience of a single year has been amply sufficient to justify these two educational experiments. Professor Burgess as first incumbent of the Roosevelt Professorship has completed a year of service at the Universities of Berlin, Bonn and Leipzig, which has met with the unqualified approbation of

German scholars as well as that of the organs of German public opinion. By reason of his own generous foresight and labor, the beginnings have been made for an American Institute in the University of Berlin, admirably housed through the kind provision made for it by the Prussian Ministry of Education. Hardly less important than Professor Burgess's formal academic lectures, were his lectures before the Staatswissenschaftliche Vereinigung at Berlin and at Cologne, his less formal addresses at Vienna and elsewhere, and his close personal association with the leading representatives of German scholarship and public life. Nothing that could aid Professor Burgess in the task which he had undertaken, or which could promote the purposes for which the chair was established, was left undone by either the German Emperor or the German people. result it is now securely established beyond peradventure. That there is a deep scholarly interest among German students and the German people in problems of American history and American development; that formal instruction in regard to those problems can best be given by a competent American scholar in the language which the students best understand; and that such instruction properly given and sympathetically received forges a new link of friendship and sympathy between the two peoples, are now clearly demonstrated.

The public aspect of the professorship is not less important than its academic aspect. It is

because universities are independent organs and representatives of public opinion, and because they are free from many of the limitations and trammels that surround formal diplomatic intercourse between governments, that they and their representatives can be most effective and most helpful in bringing the civilized nations of the earth nearer together. The study of what has been accomplished by Professor Burgess during his year of service, will show plainly how widely these two endowed professorships differ from the not infrequent examples of international professorial exchange, which have been customary for a number of years. The influence of such exchange, when undertaken in the ordinary way, is, particularly if the visiting scholar gives instruction in his own language, almost personal in its limitations. To add to the teaching body of a great university a foreign scholar to give instruction for a year in Greek, in physics or in mathematics, is agreeable and interesting enough, as many American universities know; but the task of providing definite systematic instruction over a period of years in the civilization of a given people and in the language that the students of another people best understand, is a wholly different matter. It is this last which the Roosevelt and Kaiser Wilhelm Professorships are established to provide. They have but little in common with what is generally called the "exchange of professors."

Professor Schumacher of the University of

Bonn was in residence at Columbia University during the first half-year as Kaiser Wilhelm professor, and that he was unable to extend his period of service was a matter of great regret. His lectures were well attended and most enthusiastically received. His successor in the chair is Professor Leonhard, the distinguished Professor of Law in the University of Breslau, who is now in residence, offering regular instruction and occupying a seat in the Faculties of Law and Political Science.

So soon as Kent Hall can be completed and made ready for use, adequate provision should be made, perhaps in the Library Building, for the installation of a Germanic Insimilar to the American already mentioned which is now growing up at Berlin. The incumbent of the Kaiser Wilhelm Professorship would make that Institute the center of his activity and influence. There would be gathered the books and other material to assist him in his work and to illustrate it. We should strive to provide for the Kaiser Wilhelm Professor as adequate and as dignified a place in which to carry on his work as the Prussian Government has provided for the incumbent of the Theodore Roosevelt Professorship.

The Columbia University Press, which was organized in 1893, published its first book in 1894, and consequently completes this year the thirteenth year of its activity. During this

period it has issued, with its imprint, 72 volumes distributed widely over the field of scholarship, to which each in its par-Columbia ticular way has been a recognized, University Press. and often a widely recognized, contribution. In this period its publishing agents, the Macmillan Company, have sold, to the end of the fiscal year April 30, 1907, a total of 23,247 volumes. In addition, 8,432 volumes have been distributed for various purposes, so that no fewer than 31,679 volumes have gone out with the imprint of the Press of the University, under whose auspices it has been organized.

The Press, since by far the greater number of its volumes have been written by authors connected in one way or another with the University, has been a most valuable aid in making known in this country and abroad, where many of its volumes have gone, the character and extent of the work which is accomplished in the various fields of scientific inquiry at a representative American university.

It was the avowed belief of those who proposed the organization of the Press, as stated in their original communication to the Trustees of the University, that the imprint, "The Columbia University Press," would be to the advantage and honor of the institution. The experience of these thirteen years has abundantly justified this prediction.

In still other directions the Press has exerted an influence of undoubted weight and benefit

from within the University. It has been its object from the beginning to promote and encourage, so far as possible, the publication of works which in their particular way embody an actual contribution to the knowledge of the subject of which they treat, irrespective of their publishing value as a commercial undertaking. By the aid of the Press, it has been possible, in many cases, to secure the publication of scientific works of undoubted excellence, which on account of the narrow range of their interest could not be commercially profitable and consequently would not appeal to the general publisher. is in this way particularly that a University Press may exert its best and widest influence. It benefits the scholar by bringing the results of his work to the attention of the world of scholars and encouraging him to further production, and it benefits science by making new material accessible to other students and specialists. It benefits the University by extending the usefulness for which it has been created. A University Press is at the present time not only an advantage, but a necessity in university development. Research work in all the great institutions of learning has created the positive need for university publication, and the Columbia University Press is now but one of a considerable number of similar foundations that have been organized to serve the ends mentioned.

At the close of its fiscal year, on April 30

last, the Columbia University Press entered upon a second important stage of its develop-From the beginning of its activity the Macmillan Company have been the efficient publishing agents of the Press, and to its successful operation they have greatly contributed by their experience as publishers, and by their extended business connections. It became apparent in the last few years, however, that the Press had outgrown this mode of conducting its business. With the beginning of the new fiscal year the Macmillan Company were made sales agents only of the Press publications and the Press became its own publisher. This is a change that means much to the Press in its future development, since it removes it from its previous condition of dependence and places it upon a basis which it must hereafter maintain by its own efforts. This step will, it is hoped, contribute both to its present prestige and to its permanent growth. It is interesting to note that precisely this order of evolution has taken place in the Clarendon Press at Oxford, where the great institution of world-wide fame that now covers the whole field of printing and publishing has grown up from beginnings very like those here at Columbia.

The Press, however, under the new arrangement is more than ever in need of additional funds to realize to any full extent the measure of its usefulness, since its own capital of \$10,000 now constitutes its sole resources. From the beginning, the Press has been

obliged to restrict its operations from the lack of requisite capital, and if in the time since its organization it has accomplished much in the direction of its desired ends, under more favorable conditions it might have accomplished very much more.

The Press, as its founders hoped, has been in this first period of its history an important means of publishing the research work of the University. Through these years of experience it has felt its way to a condition of stability as a business undertaking and of great usefulness as an adjunct of education in its widest sense. With increased support it might still further extend its influence.

During the year the University Council voted that beginning in 1908, the annual Commence-Date of ment will be held on the last Commencement Wednesday in May, instead of on the second Wednesday in June, as heretofore. In 1908, therefore, Commencement Day will fall on May 27.

The Statutes of the University provide that while the annual Commencement may be fixed by the University Council, the vacation shall not begin earlier than the second Wednesday in June, except by consent of the Trustees. The University Council, therefore, in altering the date of Commencement have not shortened the academic year. They have simply provided that hereafter there will be two examination periods at the close of the second half-year:

one beginning early in May for candidates for graduation at Commencement; the other beginning on the day following Commencement and extending to the second Wednesday in June, for all other students. The instruction of students not candidates for graduation will extend up to and include the day preceding Commencement.

One purpose of the change is to endeavor to bring Commencement at a time when, under the social and climatic conditions which prevail in New York, it will be more generally convenient than at present. Another purpose is to relieve the situation which at present compels the suspension of instruction, early in May, of all those students who are not candidates for graduation, in order to permit the examination of those who are to receive degrees at the ensuing Commencement. By extending the instruction of students up to the day before Commencement, the student who remains in the College or University three or four years will find his total period of instruction somewhat increased, for while that period will be shortened by a few days in the year when he is to be graduated, it will be increased by several days in each of the other years. There is no necessary reason why the Commencement exercise should come at the very close of the term, although this has always been the case. The University Council, however, have felt that there were distinct advantages in making the arrangement which has been adopted, and

they hope that its benefits will justify the change.

The College Faculty has been entirely reorganized during the year in accordance with a definite principle of constitution. The This reorganization was made neces-College Faculty sarv in the interest of the College by reason of the developments and changes which the past twenty years have brought about. The effect of those developments and changes had been to destroy the homogeneity of the old College Faculty, to give seats in it to a number of professors whose main or sole interests were in some other part of the University's work, and to exclude from seats in it some whose work was primarily or entirely in the College. The alternative which confronted the Trustees was either to admit to seats in the College Faculty every officer of professorial rank who under existing arrangements gave instruction to College students, or to reconstitute the Faculty. Inasmuch as the former course would have resulted in making the Faculty consist of more than 100 members, and would have multiplied by at least three the number of those whose main or sole interests were elsewhere, it was not followed. The Faculty was reconstituted by assigning to it only those professors and adjunct professors who are chiefly or entirely engaged in giving collegiate instruction or who, for some personal or departmental reason, stand in close relation and sympathy

with the College work. The result is to make the College Faculty consist for the present year of thirty-seven members, in addition to the President and the Dean.

The College Faculty so reconstituted will now be able to give earnest and effective consideration to problems of discipline and instruction which are distinctively collegiate. It is hoped, therefore, that the relations between the College and the secondary schools may still further improve, that the methods of teaching undergraduate students may be subjected to criticism and revision, that the mode of conducting the mid-year and final examinations may be improved, and that a much closer relationship may be established between members of the Faculty and members of the undergraduate body. The consideration of these and other similar matters has already been vigorously begun by the new Faculty, and there is every reason to hope that marked improvement in the College teaching and in the College spirit will result.

This reorganization of the College Faculty, following closely upon the adoption of the new program of studies, the erection of Hamilton Hall, and the introduction of dormitory life, completes the foundation upon which the Columbia College of the next generation is to build. Since 1880 the work of the College has been in a more or less uncertain and troubled condition owing to the manifold and complex development which has been going on not only

in the College itself, but throughout the University. It has taken a quarter of a century to determine and define certain of the broader college problems and wider college relationships. These matters may now be regarded, for all practical purposes, as settled. The time has come, therefore, to undertake the intensive development of the college work and the close study of specifically college problems as they now present themselves. With a faculty which is in reality a college faculty, the means to this end are at hand.

There is a marked and healthy tendency among university teachers to lay less stress than formerly upon differences of Methods of opinion as to the relative value and University Teaching importance of different subjects of study, and to devote more thought to questions connected with the most effective presentation to students of the subject-matter in any given part of the field of knowledge. It is the part of wisdom not only to permit, but to encourage, wide diversity of method on the part of university teachers, in order that the personality of each teacher may express itself most directly and most effectively in its contact with students. Methods of teaching are more largely dependent upon the individual teacher than is often realized, and while certain fundamental principles governing all teaching appear to be established as the result of study and experience, yet when an attempt is made to

carry uniformity into matters of detail the result is generally failure.

In those branches of natural science which afford opportunity for experiment as well as for observation, laboratory methods of teaching have gradually developed that are particularly excellent by reason of three characteristics. They bring the student in touch with concrete facts, they afford opportunity for the adaptation of the work to the needs and capacity of the individual student, and they bring student and teacher into close personal association.

These three characteristics of laboratory instruction might with some care be carried over to instruction in quite other subjects. The parrot-like repetition of passages memorized from a text has largely disappeared from college teaching and is not to be found in the Unfortunately, however, universities. substitute which has been too often found for the old repetition from a text-book is the lecture system which has so largely characterized, and still characterizes, the work of the German university. Of lectures as a mode of imparting knowledge, Mr. Benson, in his delightful essays entitled From a College Window, truly savs:

"They belong to the days when books were few and expensive; when few persons could acquire a library of their own; when lecturers accumulated knowledge that was not the property of the world; when notes were laboriously copied and handed on; when one of the joys of learning was the consciousness of possessing secrets not known to other men."

The value of the lecture as a method of instruction lies in the opportunity it affords for the expression of the personality of the teacher. Its limitations are due to the attempt to rely wholly upon the lecture for imparting the desired information. The lecture, if based upon a text or a syllabus in the hands of the hearers, of which text or syllabus the lecture is an exposition, or if accompanied with or followed by discussion of the material expounded, has great usefulness. Unfortunately, however, too many university teachers rely wholly upon the lecture, without any of these additional aids, and they are not always careful to see that their recommendations as to collateral reading and study are followed by the students. The result is that by the promiscuous use of the lecture system there is an enormous waste of power and a great loss of opportunity. The power of the teacher is largely wasted because under these circumstances he is able to reach and stimulate only the most intelligent and devoted students. There is a loss of opportunity because, by more personal and intimate methods of presenting the subject matter of instruction, the teacher might easily reach all the students who follow his instruction. elect to In cases where the group of students attending any given academic exercise is small, a number of university teachers have hit upon very personal and almost ideal methods of giving their guidance and instruction. As soon, however, as the group becomes moderately large, there is a tendency to have recourse to the lecture alone, and the evils which have already been pointed out follow promptly in its train.

Undoubtedly, the university as a whole might do much to improve the methods of teaching followed by the staff of instruction. example, it could, if means were at hand. provide for each department which deals with a literary, a linguistic, an historical, an economic, or a philosophical subject, equipment similar to that which is provided for the study of mathematics and the experimental sciences. It could bring together in one building or in one group of rooms the books and illustrative apparatus useful for the presentation of a given subject and thereby put the teachers of these subjects in very much the same position as that occupied by the teacher who has provided for his use a well-equipped laboratory.

It may be, too, that our university legislation is open to criticism for compelling each student to divide his attention among too many subjects of study. At the time when this legislation was adopted, there was fear lest in the newly organized university, students would specialize unduly. It is at least open to debate whether as a result of this legislation they are not now compelled to scatter their intellectual energies unprofitably.

The various activities and processes which, taken together, constitute what is known as the administration of the univer-University Administration sity, are not ends in themselves, but means. The end is the purpose or group of purposes for which the university exists. To the accomplishment of that end all administrative procedure should be subordinated, and the less conspicuous the administrative machinery, the more effectively is it serving its purpose. The history of the development of administrative procedure is not unlike the history of certain evolutionary processes. When a new need is felt, a new organ or instrument comes into existence to meet that need. This organ may be simple or complex, but the simpler it is the greater the likelihood of its being effective. A great many persons who are either naturally inefficient or who have become inefficient as a result of their own activities, are severely critical of persons or instrumentalities which perform their duties promptly and well. A university administration is efficient when it promotes, to the extent of its capacity, the effectiveness of each and every element in the educational system of the university and an increasing cooperation between them.

In a university so large and so many-sided as our own, there are an infinite number of details to be cared for, if the work of teaching and investigation is to go forward smoothly and without interruption. Many of these details are best cared for by officers other than those of instruction, but not a few of them must, by reason of their character, fall to the lot of those who are members of the teaching staff of the university. It is entirely clear that the distribution of the resulting duties among the members of the teaching staff must be so arranged as to avoid overloading any single teacher or group of teachers, and yet so as to get the work done with the least expenditure of time and effort. Experience proves beyond cavil the wisdom of the opinion which Washington expressed in his letter of September 24, 1792, addressed to Henry Knox, Secretary of War¹:

"My observation," Washington wrote, "on every employment in life is, that, wherever and whenever one person is found adequate to the discharge of a duty by close application thereto, it is worse executed by two persons, and scarcely done at all if three or four are

employed therein."

The assumption derived from the political views of the old English Whigs, that responsibility must be divided, and that every exercise of power must be checked and counterchecked, is quite false when applied to the administrative procedure of to-day. The sound principle, on the contrary, is the one which grants large responsibility to individual officers and then holds them to strict accountability for its discharge. Our developments of the past twenty-

¹ Writings of George Washington, edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford, XII.: 191.

five years have all been in this direction. The university correspondence, the registration of students, the admission of candidates to the various schools, the discipline of students, have all been committed to special agencies, usually individuals, and the work has in every case been increasingly well done.

By reason of these provisions for the administration of the university's business, the teachers and scholars are set free in increasing measure for the work which is peculiarly theirs. A great deal yet remains to be done, in order to reduce the burden of correspondence which rests upon not a few university teachers, but there are no funds at hand with which to do it. With this single exception almost all routine that can, in the nature of the case, be taken from the shoulders of the teaching staff, has been so taken. Wherever the administrative officers fall below the standard of effectiveness which they ought to reach, the failure is traceable, I think, in every case, to lack of funds with which to make provision for the work that is to be done.

During the past year or two a number of writers in the public press have expressed the opinion that in some way or other the university career is unfavorably affected by the methods of university administration that have been developed in the United States. The contrary is the case, at least so far as those institutions are concerned which may properly be taken as representative of the best that Amer-

ican development has yet reached. In those institutions the scholar of capacity has nothing to fear save the burden of the new obligations which increasing usefulness and expanding reputation bring to him. He is unrestricted in his liberty to teach what he likes and as he likes. He chooses, either directly or indirectly, his own subordinates and his own associates. He formulates, so far as he can impress his views and convictions upon his colleagues, the educational policies of the institution that he As our civilization grows older and more regard is paid to those who know, he finds himself in an increasingly important and responsible position toward the public. Such books and apparatus as he requires for his personal studies and researches are provided not only liberally but lavishly to the limit of the funds at the disposal of the university corporation, and sometimes even beyond that limit. There never has been a time when the academic career was so attractive as it is to-day, and that hundreds of the best and most ambitious young men in America have chosen it and are choosing it, the rolls of the universities of the land clearly prove.

During the past two years four distinguished European scholars have accepted appointments as non-resident lecturers in physics.

During the year 1905-6 Professor

Bjerknes of the University of Stockholm, and Professor Lorentz of the University

of Leyden were in residence for several weeks each. During the academic year 1906-7, Professor Lummer of the University of Breslau, and Professor Larmor of the University of Cambridge were in residence in like manner.

In scope, in character and in object, the instruction given by these foreign scholars differed widely from the familiar courses lectures by academic visitors and guests. Each scholar gave ten or twelve lectures of twice the usual length, and imparted to them a seriousness and a thoroughness that are almost impossible in shorter courses, and that would not be suitable for any students less advanced than those who heard them. By the aid of a syllabus of symbols, formulas and equations, printed for distribution at the time of each lecture, it was possible to concentrate into each of these courses an amount of material which it would ordinarily require a regular course for a half year to cover. Moreover, this material was cast in a form suited to the trained specialist. No others could follow the instruction which was given in a terminology unfamiliar, and which treated subjects beyond the range of experience and reflection of those who are not trained in modern physical concepts and proc-Each of these courses attracted a regular attendance of between thirty and forty teachers and students of physical science, and there were a number of teachers of physics in other academic institutions who attended a part of one or more of the courses. It was the

unanimous opinion of those who attended these lectures that the undertaking which Columbia University had entered upon was of distinct value for education in general and for the higher study of physics in particular.

The greatest advantage to follow from these lectures was that gained by the Department of Physics itself. It would be difficult to overestimate the leavening and stimulating influence of the presence of such men as Bierknes and Lorentz, Lummer and Larmor upon the whole circle of those students and teachers with whom they came in such close and constant relation. The effect of their presence here is now showing itself in the work of the Department of Physics, and both the reputation and effectiveness of the department will thereby be enhanced. The lectures of each of the four scholars are published by the aid of the Ernest Kempton Adams Research Fund, and take their place as important contributions to the literature of mathematical physics.

From the report of the Director of the Summer Session it will be seen that the work of this branch of the University's The Summer activity has met with conspicuous Session success. This success is the well-earned result of careful organization and painstaking study of the needs of those students who are most likely to be able to take advantage of summer instruction. The steady growth in attendance, the widening of the field of instruction, and

the extremely satisfactory standard which is maintained, all indicate that in the work of our Summer Session we have been and are proceeding in accordance with the dictates of wisdom and sound policy. So far as our experience goes, it seems clear that a Summer Session of six weeks duration, separated by a suitable interval both from the academic work which ends in June and from that which begins in September, is best for teachers and students alike. It secures for the University most, if not all, of the advantages of the four quarter system, without its disadvantages. It enables the University to offer, and the students to secure, the benefits of concentrated instruction in a few subjects for a relatively short time. It draws to Columbia hundreds of serious and mature students from all parts of the country who prefer to spend their summer vacation amid the traditions and opportunities of a great city. It may safely be said that the Summer Session has become one of the University's most characteristic features and that it has been built upon the basis of sound principle.

The completion of Brooks Hall was the most noteworthy event of the year at Barnard Col-Barnard lege. That admirable building is College now in use and has already demonstrated its value to the College. A very satisfactory number of students are in residence there, and Barnard can now appeal with confi-

dence to students at a distance from New York, who may feel sure that in electing to take advantage of the unrivalled educational opportunity which Barnard College offers, they will also find a comfortable home and the best of college spirit.

The year at Teachers College has been one of uninterrupted prosperity. The very large sum of \$402,150.25 has been added to the endowment of the College, and for the first time the annual deficiency in the cost of maintenance has been reduced to a point where it can, without too great effort, be provided for. The striking gift of \$400,000 to meet the cost of erecting a building to be devoted entirely to instruction in what is sometimes known as domestic economy or domestic science marks a new and long step forward in the broadening of the field of education and the preparation of teachers for their work. No one of the terms -domestic economy, domestic science, domestic art—is a satisfactory name for the field of instruction and investigation to be provided for in this new building. It still remains to find a term that will include all of these and yet more, and at the same time indicate the scientific basis upon which the work rests and its main academic relationships.

As was indicated in the last Annual Report,

the College of Pharmacy is still passing through a period of transition. The standard college of of work is being steadily raised and Pharmacy the reputation of the College grows satisfactorily year by year.

At the close of the academic year, Frederick Remsen Hutton, E.M., C.E., Ph.D., Sc.D., Professor of Mechanical Engineering, and George Retirement of F. Fisher, Bursar, retired from the Officers active service of the University.

Professor Hutton, whose service as instructor, adjunct professor, professor and dean had extended over thirty-one years, retires to devote himself to expert engineering service and to investigation. He carries with him the affectionate regard of the colleagues with whom he has so long been associated, as well as of the large number of students who had come under his instruction.

The connection of Mr. Fisher with the work of the University dates from 1864. In recent years he has discharged the duties of the new and responsible office of Bursar with conspicuous fidelity.

During the year the University has suffered severely by death. On March 22 last, Dr. Deaths of George G. Wheelock, for sixteen University years an active trustee of the Uni-Officers versity, died at his home in New York. Dr. Wheelock was graduated from Harvard College in 1860, and took his degree in

medicine from our own College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1864. From 1868-80 he was Lecturer in Physical Diagnosis at the Medical School. He then became Attending Physician at St. Luke's Hospital and at the Nursery and Child's Hospital in New York. From 1885-91 Dr. Wheelock served as Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In the latter year he was chosen a trustee of the University. Dr. Wheelock's service to the University over this long period of years, first as officer of instruction and later as trustee, was unselfish, unremitting and useful in high degree.

On November 8, 1906, Edmund Howd Miller, Professor of Analytical Chemistry, died at his father's residence, West Nyack, N. Y., in the thirty-seventh year of his age. Professor Miller had been in the service of the University since 1891, rising from the post of assistant in assaying through the grades of tutor, instructor and adjunct professor to the post of Professor of Analytical Chemistry, to which he was appointed in 1904. Professor Miller was a man of unusual breadth and strength of character, an original investigator of great promise, and a hard-working, clear-headed teacher, who won and held the respect and esteem of his associates and students alike.

John Krom Rees, Emeritus Professor of Astronomy, who had been compelled by reason of ill-health to retire from active service three years before, died at his home in New York on March 9, 1907. Professor Rees was but fifty-

five years of age when he died, but he was already one of the University's oldest servants. For twenty-one years he had been a professor in Columbia, and during the whole of that time he had borne with cheerful enthusiasm the heavy duties that fell to his lot. He found it necessary to create a Department of Astronomy, and he did so. By his own lucid teaching and his patient, painstaking observation and research, he drew about him a company of young scholars who, as the years passed, were a delight to him and a source of new strength to the scientific movement throughout the country. He caused his department to undertake the publication of the Rutherfurd star photographs, and he established the Summer Course in Geodesy, which has been of the greatest value in the training of engineers. He rendered glad service to the causes in which he was interested of many kinds and in many directions. He had worked long and generously for his Alma Mater, and his loss is no ordinary one.

Fitzhugh Townsend, Instructor in Electrical Engineering, died on December 11, 1906, at the age of thirty-four. Mr. Townsend was at the outset of a career full of promise, and his work as teacher and investigator in the field of electrical engineering was coming to be widely recognized and highly esteemed.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,

President

November 4, 1907

COLUMBIA COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

To the President of Columbia University in the City of New York,

SIR:

I beg to submit herewith my report upon the College for the academic year ending June 30, 1907.

The number of students registered during the year were 638 (twenty-eight entered in February, of whom nine were admitted to the Freshman class) as against 589 last year.

Their distribution, their ages at the beginning of the year, their residences, and other enrollment statistics are given in the report of the Registrar.

Of the members of the Freshman class, one hundred and nine were admitted provisionally—that is, with entrance conditions to fulfil. Such students are held under probation till the end of the first half year. Just prior to the close of the probationary period the Dean considers the special reports made to him by heads of departments in the case of each conditioned student, and determines whether he is to be admitted to full standing, have his period of probation extended or be dropped from the roll.

Under this provision twenty-five were advanced to full standing at the end of the first half year; the others had their period of probation extended until the beginning of the next academic year. Ten members of the Freshman (first) class, ten of the Sophomore (second) class, nine of the Junior (third) class, three of the Senior (fourth or graduating) class, and five special students retired from the College during the year.

Under the wide privilege accorded candidates for admission in making the fifteen points required, of the one hundred and seventy-three students admitted to the Freshman class, thirty-five offered both Greek and Latin for entrance, one hundred and twelve offered Latin and not Greek, and twenty-six offered neither

Greek nor Latin.

A table is here given containing the number of hours a week taken by the students in the several classes. Two of the Junior class, having gained 72 "points" (including all prescribed subjects), exercised their option of taking their two final years in the medical department of the University, and are not accounted for in the table. Of the Seniors, fourteen are unaccounted for, four having taken the full first-year course in medicine and ten the full first-year course in one of the Schools of Applied Science. Twenty-two members of the Senior class, some of whom elected also extra studies in the College, took the first-year course in Law, which is credited in the table with fifteen hours a week.

Hours a week	Freshman (173)	Sophomore (156)	Junior (131)	Senior (111)
12	1	·		1
13	1			
14	9	1	6	5
15	24	10	5	26
16	48	18	7	7
17	38	25	13	9
18	35	36	24	10
19	14	28	11	8
20	2	24	19	14
21		5	14	6
22	ì	7	15	2 3
23		2	9	3
24	••	• •	6	6

The names of the recipients of the several prizes and honors of the year were given in the official program of the commencement exercises. The successful competitors for the five scholarships awarded upon the basis of entrance examinations are:

Alumni—Competitive—Louis Grossbaum, De Witt Clinton High School; standing, 87.82. Hewitt—Hermann Joseph Muller, Morris High School; standing, 87.57. Brooklyn—Frederick Thomas Bowers, standing, 86.10; Irvin Reed Downs, standing, 74.78; and Abraham Maurice Amdursky, standing, 71.58; all from Boys' High School.

In the course of the year one hundred and twenty-one degrees were conferred, eight of them Bachelor of Science and the remainder Bachelor of Arts. Of those upon whom degrees were conferred, twenty finished the course in three years, one in a little over three years (completed the requirements in the summer) and six others in three and one-half years. One hundred and nine of the degrees were conferred at the Commencement on June 12; twelve of them had been previously conferred.

Within two years there have been three official events of great significance to the College, and of much importance to the University, fixing, as they do, the status of the College in the general educational scheme, and settling a question that has been mooted in the University councils since the latter years of

the late President Barnard. The three events referred to are:
The reconstruction of the college program of studies and
the reconstitution of the college faculty, both from the College
point of view, and the completion of a noble building, erected
and specifically set apart for the exclusive use of the College.

The opening for daily use, on the second of February last, of Hamilton Hall was not the least conspicuous event of the present academic year. The college was thereby relieved of a reproach under which it had suffered Hamilton Hall since the removal of the University to Morningside Heights ten years ago, and was inducted into a heautiful home of its own not unworthy of its history.

a beautiful home of its own not unworthy of its history. Hamilton Hall has infused new life into the College, has inspired officers and students alike with new pride in and affection for it, makes a strong appeal to the people at large by its external impressiveness, and its internal arrangements and equipment, adapted, as they are, to meet every need of the students and encourage them to make the best use of their time. It is an additional, and a necessary, declaration of the

settled policy of Columbia to preserve, and not to throw away, a priceless historical asset—the identity and (by consequence) the reasonable independence of the College, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of which was celebrated not long since, and whose annals are replete with public and private benefactions to this State and nation. Without a special building of its own and no expectation of one-whatever other indication of their purpose the Trustees might make—the College would inevitably sink in the estimation of. its officers and students and alumni; it could make no appeal to the community as anything other than a very subordinate part of the corporation, useful chiefly as a sort of preparatory school for professional courses, and retained, in name, for sentimental reasons but in reality little regarded. Whereas with such a hall as has been given it, the College is shown in its true character, as an independent and valued part of the corporation, having its own special function to fulfil and, in common with every other part of the University, no more and no less, bound to discharge its own particular duty in such a way as to give strength and dignity to the whole.

The discussion of academic curricula adapted to the conditions and needs of modern life began vigorously under President Barnard, continued through the administration of President Low and, so far as Columbia is concerned and so far as such a matter can ever be settled, reached its conclusion two years ago under President Butler. The college program of studies adopted unanimously by the Faculty in 1905, and put into operation at the beginning of the academic year 1905-06, has behind it, therefore, a long and most interesting history, filled with tentative schemes, with advances and regressions,

filled with tentative schemes, with advances and regressions, with educational controversies and dissertations of great value, involving, among other things, the question whether Columbia should not discontinue the original College and devote itself entirely to professional schools and university courses of study. The program of studies referred to recognizes and emphasizes the importance of a "liberal" education, as such education has, in substance though not in detail, been understood from time

immemorial-a general training in mind and character to enable a youth to enter, with credit to himself and advantage to the community, upon active and responsible life, or, if he desires to make specific preparation for a particular vocation, to fit him to do so with advantage. Prescribed studies fill largely the first two years of the course; the studies that are elective in these two years are of a general nature and so protected by prerequisites that they and the prescribed studies form a compact body of disciplinary work and fundamental preparation in the "liberal arts and sciences." On the successful completion of these two years, any one of several courses is open to a student to complete the requirements for the academic degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science: he may continue a general course of letters or science or both combined; he may enter any one of the professional schools of the University. except the School of Law, and complete the first two years of that school; he may continue for a third year in general studies and then take, and pass successfully, the first-year course in the Law School. During his entire course, to the conferring of the degree of A.B. or B.S., he remains a student of the College, subject to its influence and amenable to its discipline. The College is thus a distinct and positive entity in the general scheme, with the definite purpose of seeing that every man who enters it shall, before receiving its diploma, have, for two years, a thorough training, through certain prescribed subjects and others closely allied to them, and a subsequent course of sufficient length and proper character to constitute, all together, the kind of discipline, and the amount of general and specific knowledge, to make of him, in a proper sense of the phrase, a liberally educated man. The "liberal education" thus provided for differs in its elements, but not in its purpose and effect, from that which a college has always been intended and conducted to give. Other means are used to the same end. There were formerly but three learned professions recognized, Theology, Law and Medicine, and the curricula of colleges, though not special in kind, were, in good part, constructed with reference to the real or supposed needs of those professions. The "learned" professions have

been increased in number many times, and all of them grow more extended and exacting in their demands and more "liberal" in their requirements. New learning has come, and is continually coming, and has enforced, and will continue to enforce, new adjustments of subjects and a multiplication of avenues leading to the same goal. Columbia College has, by its reconstructed program of studies, readjusted itself accordingly, and, while fully retaining its ancient character, its historic identity with King's College and its principal aims, has given place to the new learning, has varied its curricula that it may do for general education what, in a way different and suited to its time, King's College did, and may do for all "learned professions" what King's College did for a limited number of them, and exists as truly to give an education in the "liberal arts and sciences" as did its great original.

In the course of years the Faculty of the College had grown to be very large and somewhat heterogeneous. Its increase

The College Faculty had been governed by no settled principle; it contained members whose attention was chiefly, or wholly, engaged with the affairs of other faculties and schools, and did not include in its

membership officers who had an active interest in the College and its students. To remedy this anomalous condition, the Trustees, at their May meeting, on the unanimous recommendation of their Committee on Education, reconstituted the Faculty, as the program of studies had been reconstructed, from the College point of view. From the beginning of the coming academic year of 1907-08, the Faculty will, in the main, consist of officers whose more particular business is college work, whose particular concern and whose sympathies are with college students, and who are particularly interested in college problems. It is not to have a divided responsibility: university questions, except in so far as they affect favorably or otherwise its especial charge, are without its scope. It is to look to the development and progress of the College as an individual and, in the same sense as the other schools, independent part of the educational scheme; it is to see that the College works with the other parts of the University, as these other parts work with

each other and with the College, and, at the same time, keeps constantly in view, and discharges with the highest efficiency, its primary office as set forth in the charter and interpreted by recent legislation.

For some years to come the problems to which this Faculty will have to address itself are largely administrative. program of studies has been determined and is Faculty not likely, in the near future, to undergo radical Problems change. Curricula will be improved in detail, as observation and experience may suggest; but the essential characteristics of the program, to which so much and such long-continued attention was given, will remain. The Faculty will, therefore, have the time and the opportunity to do, what by its reconstitution it is imperatively called upon to do-make college education more effective by making it more interesting: emphasize the human element by bringing into better adjusted and closer personal relations officers with the students, students with the officers and with each other; encourage, under proper restrictions, the extra-curricular enterprises, as debates, dramatics, athletic sports and the like, which so strongly appeal to students and which, wisely and sympathetically managed. have so wholesome and abiding an effect upon conduct and character; determine the value, the extent, the mode and the management of examinations: develop an efficient scheme of official advisers, by which small groups of students, in the two lower classes certainly and in the other classes so far as practicable, may each have a selected officer, to whom every member of the group may freely go for advice in the selection and conduct of his studies, as to his participation in student activities, in difficulties that may arise and that will Official arise in one form or other, and from whom they Advisers will severally receive assistance in their many perplexities, and by whom they will have impressed upon them, as opportunity may be made or occasion offer, the vital importance of the proper distribution and use of time, of the punctilious observance of every-day obligations, of a high sense of

personal "honor," which is too often conceived of as one thing in a man in his academic relations and something quite different

in the same man in other relations, and, in short, of all the many things, great and small, that together make for a broad, general, all-around education, for solid character, manly independence and active usefulness in the manifold and complicated affairs of life.

Respectfully submitted, J. H. Van Amringe, Dean

SCHOOL OF LAW

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

To the President of Columbia University in the City of New York,

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the School of Law for the academic year ending June 30, 1907:

The number of students registered in the School during the year has been 286, distributed as follows:

Third Year—Class of 1907 87 Second Year—Class of 1908 68 First Year—Class of 1909 117 Unclassified students 3 Non-matriculated students 11	Attendance
286	

The figures for the first-year class include 22 seniors in Columbia College, 4 men admitted on evidence of academic training equivalent to that represented by a college degree and 90 graduates of approved colleges. The second-year class included 2 men admitted to advanced standing from other law schools. Of the non-matriculated students, all but one were holders of college degrees, and of the others, four had completed at least two years of successful work in other law schools.

Although the total membership of the School was somewhat smaller than during the preceding year, the number of new students was somewhat increased, being 129 as against 101 in 1905-06—a gain of 28. The proportion of men lost from the first and second-year classes of the preceding year (24% from the first and 18% from the second) is almost exactly the

usual shrinkage of those classes. Among these losses there were only 3 men of first-rate ability—I by death, I to another law school and a third to practice—and not more than half a dozen others who would have been likely to complete the course with credit.

Of the 25 members of the first-year class of 1905-06 who failed to return to the School this year, only 3 passed all their examinations and only 2 more passed in enough subjects to entitle them to return and go on with their class. Of the remaining 20, I died during the year, 5 others failed to present themselves for examination and 14 failed in three or more subjects. Of the 21 members of the second-year class of 1905-06 who failed to return, only 6 passed all their examinations, and only 3 more were eligible to go on with the class. Of the other 12, 3, after previous failures, neglected to present themselves for final examination and 9 were so deficient as to involve their withdrawal from the School.

These figures are both reassuring and disquieting. They are reassuring in so far as they show the hold which the School gains on the better class of students and the insignificant influence of other causes—such as competing schools or methods of instruction and even the temptation to seek a short cut to professional life—in drawing them away from their allegiance to the School. They are disquieting in that they indicate the continued presence in the School, notwithstanding existing requirements for admission, of a considerable body of men who are wholly unfitted for its work and who by their very presence lower the tone of the entire student body. This situation can be met in part, and should, I believe, be met by the adoption of more stringent rules, insuring the elimination of the unfit at an earlier stage of their connection with the School. A system of tests which should weed out the indifferent and incompetent in the middle of the first year would, I believe, go far to correct this evil.

Admission
Requirements

But in many cases at least it seems clear that the reform should begin even earlier than this.

The fact that of the 115 men enrolled in the first-year class this year 10 should have failed to present themselves

for examination, and that on the final examinations 29 should have failed in one or more subjects (18 in two or more) seems to indicate that the requirement of a college degree opposes an insufficient barrier to the admission of men who have no fitness for the study of law or who have failed before entering the Law School to develop habits of application or a serious purpose in life. If the requirement of a college degree should, as suggested in my last annual report, be supplemented by the further requirement that the candidate while in college shall have demonstrated the possession of the qualities requisite for success in the work of a professional school, it is probable that few, if any, will be excluded excepting those whose unfitness is demonstrated in the first year of their connection with the School.

The final examinations for the year just closing were taken by 104 members of the first-year class, 60 of the second-year class and 82 of the third-year class. Of the graduating class, 74 passed successfully and were Examinations recommended for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Seven former members of the School, who for various reasons failed to graduate with the classes to which they respectively belonged, also presented themselves for examination, and of these 2 passed satisfactory examinations in the subjects in which they were deficient, making a total of 76 candidates recommended by the Faculty for the degree of Bachelor of Laws. There were no candidates for the degree of Master of Laws.

The courses given under the auspices of the Faculty of Law, the names of the instructors, the number of lectures given per week in each subject, the number of students taking the several courses and the number presenting themselves for examination therein are treated in the report of the Registrar.

The changes in the work of the year were prefigured in my last report, the several courses involved in the changes in the teaching force of the School being given as there announced (Annual Reports, 1906, p. 100). The work of the year has gone smoothly and calls for no particular comment.

The filling of the two vacant professorships in the School of Law by the election of Nathan Abbott, A.B., LL.B., Dean of

Changes in Teaching Staff the Department of Law of Leland Stanford University, and of Harry Alonzo Cushing, Ph.D., LL.B., of the New York Bar, professors of law, for the first time in several years closes up the

ranks of the Law Faculty and puts it on a proper level of efficiency. Professor Abbott's service during the year 1906-07 as lecturer in the Law School has more than justified the expectations with which he was chosen to that office a year ago. Professor Cushing, who, after serving the University for several years as a tutor and lecturer in history and political cience, was graduated from the Law School in 1901, is well known as a serious and scholarly student of American constitutional history as well as a successful member of the New York Bar.

The filling of these vacancies has made it possible to reduce the temporary force of instruction and to place all but 91/2 hours of the 61 hours of weekly instruction in the hands of resident professors devoting all of their time to the work of the Law School. It has involved also the retirement of Mr. Charles H. Avres, lecturer for the year 1006-07, and of Mr. Alfred Hayes, Jr., whose devoted service for six years as lecturer and assistant in Practice and Pleading the Faculty of Law loses with deep regret. The courses in Equity have been assigned to Professor Abbott, while Professor Cushing assumes the work of instruction in Criminal Law. Agency, Quasi Contracts, Bankruptcy, and Mortgages. Goldthwaite H. Dorr. A.B., LL.B., lecturer in the School of Law during the past year, has been reappointed for the year 1907-08. He will give the courses on Admiralty and Carriers and assist in the work in Practice and Pleading.

The addition to the Faculty of Professor K. G. Rudolf Leonhard, of the University of Breslau, as Kaiser Wilhelm Professor of German History and Institutions for 1907-08, opens up to the students of law in the University several important courses in German and Roman Law, while the appointment of Professor John Chipman Gray, LL.D., of the Harvard Law Faculty, as Carpentier Lecturer for 1907-08, adds new

distinction to that important foundation and places within the reach of our students the ripe wisdom and scholarship of one of the most accomplished lawyers of our time. The subject of Professor Gray's lectures will be the Nature and the Sources of the Law.

The welcome announcement that the subscriptions for a building for the Law School have reached such an amount as to justify the immediate erection of the longprojected Kent Hall is of happy augury for the Kent Hall School. That the accommodations provided in the library have long been inadequate is not the only nor, perhaps, the chief reason for welcoming the provision of a new building for the use of the School. With such a building and the added equipment which it will render possible the School of Law will acquire an added dignity and importance and may be expected to enter upon a new career of usefulness. Moreover, the new building will serve to emphasize other and more pressing needs, and, in particular, the demand for a new conception of the function and importance of the Law Library. This, once regarded as all but the first among law libraries in this country, has not only in many respects become antiquated and inadequate to meet the needs of the teaching and student body alike, but has been outstripped by at least half a dozen other law-school libraries in the last few years. What is needed to fit it to play its proper part in the work of the Law School is, first, a sufficient sum of money to bring it up to present requirements and provide for keeping it on that plane of efficiency, and, second, a competent legal scholar and bibliographer as Law Librarian to control its development and bring it into closer relations with the work of the School. It is hoped that the completion of Kent Hall may witness also the realization of these plans for the library of the School.

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY, Dean

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

To the President of Columbia University in the City of New York,

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the academic year ending June 30, 1907:

The graduating class numbered 93, including the graduates of last fall. There were 396 matriculated students entering the school at the beginning of the year. During the year 23 students were compelled to leave because of ill health or for other reasons, and at the end of the year there remained 76 students to enter the fourth-year class, 77 students to enter the third-year class, and 66 students to enter the second-year class for next year. There will be some additions from applications for advanced standing in the fall, and it is hoped that this registration will mark the low record which has been brought about by the elevation in the requirements for entrance.

The past year has proved the wisdom of devoting the majority of the time of the fourth-year students to clinical work in small sections under the immediate oversight of the instructors. In this way an approach to the accomplishment of the desirable

Development of Program of Studies relationship of master and apprentice has been more nearly fulfilled than with any other plan of instruction that has been in use at the College. It is proposed to continue the development of the

curriculum upon these lines and to occupy the earlier years of the students' study with more and more of the theoretical and laboratory work. The Faculty have adopted two changes having this end in view. The work in the Pharmacy Laboratory has been placed in the first year and the work of the Department of Anatomy will be remodeled so that the first-year student will receive more of the routine work, and some of the courses on special senses will be made optional. In this way it is believed that certain of the higher-grade students will take these optional courses, which will be open to students during any year of the course, while they are pursuing the clinical work in the diseases of these specialties. For instance, a student taking the course in otology will at the same time devote himself to a course upon the anatomy of the ear.

These changes will be carried out in the desire to broaden the curriculum to a university basis and to eliminate as far as possible the old fixed schedule of courses, which is more characteristic of a primary school than of a school teaching medicine and surgery. A number of students have petitioned that the course in surgical technic be repeated in the fourth year, and over one-fourth of this year's graduating class attended optional courses in the Department of Otology, concerning which no final examination was held. It is very encouraging to find that the best students will seek work outside of the required curriculum, even in the fourth year, when they are harassed by the multiplicity of hospital, college and Regents' examinations. It is believed that the time is ripe for a very considerable extension of the system of optional courses.

Further improvements in the curriculum have been brought about by the addition of clinics by the Professor of Ophthalmology in the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, where one clinic a week was successfully conducted as part of the regular course in diseases of the eye. Clinics were also given in laryngology under Professor Chappell at the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital. The course in the Pathology of Function, which was first offered in the summer course in 1906, was added to

the curriculum and repeated as a regular course in 1907. This addition of a course in pathological physiology marks a distinct advance in the training of second-year students preparatory to their understanding diseased physiology in the human subject. For the first time this year the Departments of Bacteriology and of Clinical Pathology have been conducted independently of the Department of Pathology, and this practical division of the field has been of great advantage in the general administration and teaching in the departments.

A number of lectures were given during the year which were not scheduled officially upon the curriculum. Dr. Pearce Bailey, the Adjunct Professor of Neurology, gave five lectures on medico-legal subjects and alcoholism. It is expected that Dr. Bailey will develop this branch of neurology and will continue to give a course each year upon certain features of forensic

psychiatry. Dr. A. Brayton Ball, Emeritus Pro-Special fessor of Clinical Medicine, gave a lecture to the Lectures graduating class upon medical ethics and medical etiquette, and the following gentlemen not connected with the school were invited by professors to substitute for them in certain of the regular lectures: Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, of Saranac Lake, N. Y., delivered a lecture on Tuberculosis for Professor James. Dr. Thomas M. Rotch, Professor of Pediatrics in Harvard University, Boston, Mass., delivered a lecture on The Historical Development of Infant Feeding for Professor Holt. Dr. M. Allen Starr, the Professor of Neurology, was enabled to present in his lecture room Dr. W. P. Spratling. of Sonyea, N. Y., who lectured on Epilepsy; Professor Pierre Janet, of Paris, who lectured on Somnambulism, and Professor Fraenkel, of Berlin, who lectured on Locomotor Ataxia.

Further clinical facilities than have been previously enjoyed by the school were secured in various hospitals. The new

Scarlet Fever Hospital of the Board of Health has made it possible to greatly increase the opportunities for the study of this disease by the students. Increased pathological opportunities have been secured through an extension of the hospital work of Dr. Jessup, Assistant in Clinical Pathology, who has been

developing the laboratory of the Woman's Hospital; and that of Professor Wood, who has recently been asked to organize the new pathological institute of the German Hospital. Each of these institutions has a large service and offers excellent facilities. The recent appointment also of Dr. John S. Thacher, Professor of Clinical Medicine, to be Adjunct Attending Physician to the Roosevelt Hospital will increase eventually the opportunities for clinical instruction in that institution.

A beginning has been made in the development of the proposition to admit undergraduate students to the practice of the hospitals of New York City. The St. Luke's Hospital has adopted the general plan of admit- Undergraduate Hospital ting such students as medical clerks upon the Training medical side of the hospital for periods of three months each, to serve in a grade of assistants below that of the regular house staff, upon the payment of a fee of \$50 for a three months' service. It is not possible for the students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to avail themselves of this opportunity until some radical change is made in the curriculum. That such work is a desirable one for undergraduate students is unquestionable, but that it must be added to the present requirements of the course in medicine seems equally obvious. The necessity of so arranging the course in medicine that a student may absent himself from his college for three months at a time and still receive during a period of four years' instruction all that he now receives in the same length of time presents a problem which is not at first sight easily solved. That a solution exists is fully believed, and its essential prerequisites will consist in curtailing the present period of vacation during the summer months.

The College has recently organized postgraduate courses, and offers to graduates in medicine work in operative surgery, in surgical technic and in diseases of children. As yet these courses have not been largely attended, but it is believed when they become sufficiently known that they will receive greater attention from the younger members of the profession.

The usefulness of the Vanderbilt Clinic as an institution for instruction has been very markedly improved and developed

The Vanderbilt Clinic during the past year, and certain changes have taken place which will increase its usefulness still further during the next academic session.

A pathologist to the Vanderbilt Clinic has been appointed who will develop this feature of clinical study upon the ambulatory cases which are treated there. It is believed that this will be of special benefit to the Department of Surgery. The laboratory for clinical pathology has been used systematically throughout the year for the teaching of sections in applied therapeutics and in medicine, and has been open for such use as may be desired by the other departments. The inauguration of this course to the fourth-year men has been of advantage in permitting a modification of the systematic course in clinical pathology given in the third year. More stress can now be laid on the fundamentals of clinical pathology, leaving more elaborate procedures for the fourth year, when the sections are smaller and greater attention can be given to individual students. The outdoor department for obstetrics has also been established and is now working smoothly. This work under the Professor of Clinical Obstetrics will furnish to the students practical instruction in the tenements after they have had their two weeks' residence at the Sloane Maternity Hospital. A new

Department of Hydrotherapy has been established, with Professor Baruch at the head of it. It is hoped that this department will be ready to begin work in the fall and that Professor Baruch with an efficient staff, modeled on that of the other departments of the Clinic, will be able to give students some scientific knowledge of this important department of therapeutics. Hydrotherapeutics has been neglected in practical teaching because of the lack of facilities in this and most other schools, and the opportunity offered by the establishment of this plant will mark a great advance in the facilities of this school. The Vanderbilt Clinic has adopted during the past year a very elaborate system of history records, which it is believed will improve the work of each department individually and very particularly by co-

ordinating the several departments one with the other. The scheme of district nursing which has been in use for about two years has been very successful in helping to relieve patients and to improve the facilities for teaching by extending the treatment of the patients to their homes. Students have been sent to watch cases between their visits to the Clinic and to report from time to time concerning their condition.

It is with pleasure that I record the gift to the College of two portraits, one of Dr. George M. Lefferts, Emeritus Professor of Laryngology, and the other of Dr. John G. Curtis, the Professor of Physiology.

These portraits are the anonymous gifts of Professors Lefferts and

The College celebrated at the commencement season just finished its one hundredth anniversary and was able to present to visiting alumni and others an opportunity to study its methods and opportunities for teaching. At an academic conference held on Tuesday, June 11, interesting addresses

were presented on the history of the College, by Dr. John G. Curtis, and on the past and present state of medicine and its development during the past century, by Professor William H. Welch.

friends and late pupils of these professors.

The One Hundredth Anniversary

A very successful dinner under the auspices of the Alumni Association was held on that evening and closed the celebration in a fitting manner.

Respectfully submitted,
Samuel W. Lambert, Dean

SCHOOLS OF MINES, ENGINEERING AND CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE DEAN

To the President of Columbia University in the City of New York,

SIR:

I beg to submit herewith the report on the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry for the year 1906-07.

My efforts upon assuming the duties of Dean were concerned mainly with acquainting myself with the details of the office and with a preliminary investigation into Conditioned the condition of the Schools. In the first I was Students most efficiently aided by the cordial assistance of Acting-Dean Sever, and in the second received valuable guidance from his admirable report of the previous year. I was, as he had been, deeply impressed by the large number of conditions which were burdening the students, the majority of whom were carrying conditions in entrance and course subjects into their third and fourth years. The efforts of the Acting-Dean to correct this situation had resulted in the withdrawal of some fifty-two students, the majority of whom were men of low academic standing.

It became evident, however, that in addition to weeding out the weak students then in the Schools, it would also be imperative to adopt measures to prevent a recurrence of the situation among the members of the entering classes. This could be accomplished in two ways, first, by giving to the entrance requirements a greater flexibility than they had hitherto possessed, and second, by giving closer personal attention to the individual student, and, by advice and admonition, causing him to pass off his conditions within a specified time.

In order to attain the first object the Faculty adopted the revised entrance requirements, which are shown below in comparison with those previously in force.

Requirements

Statement of Requirements Previously in Force The candidate must offer: point Chemistry Drawing " English " Elementary German..... History Mathematics Physics and two points from one of the following subjects: Elementary French Elementary Latin " " Elementary Spanish..... Newly Adopted Statement The candidate must offer: Chemistry l point Drawing Elementary French Elementary German English Mathematics Physics and three points from the following, subject to the restriction that to offer an advanced subject will involve offering either at the same time or earlier the corresponding elementary subject: } see above..... Elementary German 2 points Elementary French Elementary Spanish Elementary Latin " " Intermediate French..... " Intermediate German.... Ancient History..... Modern and Mediæval History..... American History..... English History..... Botany Physiography Zoölogy Shopwork Advanced Physics.....

All candidates for degrees of Engineer of Mines, Metallurgical and Chemical Engineer or Chemist, are recommended to offer Elementary and Intermediate German.

It will be seen at a glance that while little change has been made in the prescribed courses—except to require either French or German, instead of both—the number of the optional or so-called "culture" subjects shows a considerable increase, making toward that flexibility of choice so desired and urged by secondary school teachers. This change should render it much more simple for students from preparatory schools and colleges throughout the country to enter our technical courses without being unnecessarily burdened with the entrance conditions which have hitherto been imposed upon men whose ability to carry on the work of the Schools was unquestioned, but whose preparatory school course did not happen to be exactly identical with our entrance requirements. The inefficacy of the old requirements was shown by the numerous instances of men who had completed all other requirements for the degree and were excused from passing off entrance subjects which apparently had no immediate bearing on their engineering work. This practice naturally engendered a frankly expressed lack of respect for the entrance requirements, which spread to the subjects in course, with the demoralizing results shown by the Registrar's records. Copies of the revised statement, with an explanatory letter, were immediately sent to the heads of about a thousand preparatory schools throughout the country, and the cordiality of the responses which were received should be reflected in an increased registration in our technical courses.

Relief from entrance deficiencies may also be looked for in the growing tendency of our students to take the combined College and technical course, by which they enter the latter course not only free from entrance conditions but better equipped in other respects to carry on their professional studies. It is an interesting fact that of the three men selected by the Faculty as the most faithful and deserving students in the present graduating class in Mechanical Engineering, two of them had taken the combined course.

There will also be placed in operation next fall a system similar to that existing in the College, whereby every entering student admitted conditionally will be placed on probation for the first half year, when, upon the report of his Conditioned instructors as to the character of his academic on Probation work, he will be admitted to full standing. have his probation extended or be dropped from the roll.

In addition to the various measures outlined above, or rather supplementing them, there should be a very close personal

supervision of the students of the first year by the Dean and by the members of the Faculty with whom they come in contact, for even my short experience in this field has convinced me in First Year that the average student coming from the second-

Supervision and Influence

ary school is not prepared as yet for the responsibility of following his own inclinations as to work and study. In fact, it is absolutely unfair to throw him suddenly upon his own resources, and a strict oversight should be maintained over him during his first year at least. Habits of responsibility instilled in him during his early connection with the University and the conviction that at Columbia he will be expected to meet his academic obligations to the letter will prevent many of the troubles which he and his instructors will otherwise experience throughout the balance of his course. For the same reason the first year class should be taught by the strongest men in our Faculty, in order that the students may receive at the outset that inspiration and thorough training in the fundamental sciences which form the indispensable foundation for broad and successful engineering work, not only in the remaining years of their course, but throughout their entire professional career.

Having taken the action which seemed to them most wise for the care of the entering student, the Faculty turned their attention to a consideration of the curriculum, with a view to its simplification as well as to the most efficient coordination of all the subjects of the several departments.

The first step in the direction of simplification Identical First Year was taken by the adoption of a first year curricu-Program lum identical for all courses.

The advantages of an identical curriculum for all first year students are many. In the first place, it tends to check that

specialization in technical education which has been brought to a point where there was danger of losing sight of the fact that all engineering is based upon certain fundamental principles, in which it is of the greatest importance that a student should be thoroughly grounded before taking up the more special subjects leading to the several degrees. Again, students entering upon their engineering education are often undecided as to which course they will follow and their decision is frequently based on the most trivial circumstance. After a year or two they often feel that they have made a mistake and ask permission to change to another course. This has resulted in many a student burdening himself with conditions which he has not only been unable to make up but which have resulted in his becoming hopelessly involved and finally discouraged. With the uniform curriculum the entering student does not have to decide until the end of his first year which course he will elect. By that time he has had an opportunity to look over the ground more carefully and is less liable to make a mistake. After he makes his decision he will not be permitted to change his course except for reasons of very great weight. This will materially assist in keeping down the number of conditioned students in the Schools.

The identical curriculum will result in a much more homogeneous first year class, which can easily be divided into small sections for recitation and individual instruction, a plan which is to be followed to the fullest extent. It will also enable one-half of the class to take up the qualitative laboratory work and complete it in the first term while the other half is spending its time in drafting, the two divisions reversing the operation in the second term, with the advantages which will accrue from the intensive method of arranging their work. These are only a few of the many ways in which the change will be of great importance, both from the administrative and the educational standpoint. Most beneficial results are expected from it, not the least of these being the increased facility afforded to students desiring to enter the Schools with advanced standing from other institutions, a practice which should therefore constantly increase.

Tentative revised schemes for the second, third and fourth years have been prepared by the several departments, and

these will be carefully considered during the coming year. This should result in a simple coordinated curriculum for each course leading to a degree, free from interference, from dupli-

Revised Programs for Later Years

cation and from useless material and designed to use the time of the student most economically and efficiently as he progresses step by step throughout his entire period of residence. This is a high ideal, but with the fine spirit of cooperation and interest manifested by the Faculty it can hardly fail of accomplishment.

During the past year the Faculty has suffered a very sad loss through the death of Professor John Krom Rees of the Department of Astronomy, and of Professor

Edmund Howd Miller of the Department of Chemistry, both of whom were graduates of the School of Mines and devoted sons of Columbia, who had served their Alma Mater faithfully and well.

Deaths of Profs. Rees and Miller

Engineering

Professor Rees was graduated in 1875. He became a member of the Department of Astronomy in 1881 and was active in the service of the University until he was incapacitated by the distressing disease which finally caused his death.

Professor Miller was graduated in 1891, and soon after became connected with the Department of Chemistry. His ability and personality made his advancement exceedingly rapid, so that at the time of his death he was in charge of the entire instruction in Analytical Chemistry. His death, after a comparatively short illness, was a severe loss to the Department and to the University at large.

An important change in the personnel of the Schools during the year was the retirement of Professor Frederick R. Hutton of the Department of Mechanical Engineering as Emeritus Professor after thirty years of faithful academic service. The Trustees have erected Department of a bronze tablet in the Mechanical Engineering Mechanical

Laboratory, testifying to Professor Hutton's ser-

vices in assembling the valuable equipment which it contains. The executive duties of the Department will devolve during the coming year upon Professor Charles E. Lucke.

The Materials Testing Laboratory, formerly in this department, will, beginning with the new year, come under the administration of the Department of Civil Engi-Research neering and the theoretical and laboratory work in the subject of Elasticity and Resistance of Materials will thus be given in the same department, an arrangement which should make toward more efficient coordination in this subject. With this change and with the new equipment which has been installed in this laboratory during the past year, we should be able to contribute in even larger measure to the research work which is being carried on throughout the country in this very important field. This is likewise true of the other laboratories which have received new equipment during the year, for if, as one of our distinguished scientists has said, "those who lack the spirit of investigation must be classed amongst the mediocre and the unprogressive," it is doubly true that the presence of research work serves as a constant inspiration to both instructor and student. It will also do more than anything else to develop graduate work in engineering at Columbia, for which, by our very environment, we are perhaps more favor-Graduate ably situated than any other School in this coun-Work

ably situated than any other School in this country; and if the results be of practical value, as they must surely be when the work is thoroughly and successfully carried out, it will also tend to bring us into closer contact with the industrial interests of the country, a result much to be desired.

An important step toward the encouragement of graduate work in engineering has been made by offering in the Univer-

Summer
Session
Courses

Summer
Session
Courses

Summer
Session
Courses

These are intended to meet a demand from instructors in technical schools and from engineers in active practice who have for various reasons found it practically impossible to keep abreast of the progress made. The courses decided

upon for the summer of 1907 are Structures (including concrete-steel), Hydraulics, Gas Engines, and Experimental Engineering, and the inquiries received from those desiring to take these courses augur well for their success.

Respectfully submitted,

Frederick A. Goetze, Dean

FACULTY OF FINE ARTS

REPORT OF THE ACTING DEAN

To the President of Columbia University in the City of New York,

SIR:

I have the honor to present to you the following report from the Faculty of Fine Arts for the year ending June 30, 1907:

School of Architecture

The registration of new students in the School this year reached the number of 39, there being 7 candidates for the new degree of Bachelor of Architecture, 20 can-Registration didates for the Certificate in Architecture, and 12 non-matriculated students. Considering the expected falling off in new registration owing to the increased requirements for admission to the course for the degree, these figures are gratifying. The proportion of students who are candidates for the degree and certificate, and of graduate students, has increased, and this is of course most desirable. There is still too great a dropping out of students before graduation, due in part, no doubt, to changes which have been introduced in the past few years, and to the raising of standards; but there are some other causes which need special study before the difficulty can be fully overcome. By the statutes (which are illogical) a candidate for a Certificate in Design is not matriculated.

The "Atelier system," so called, has worked smoothly, and the details of its administration have been improved by the efficiency of the Committee on Design from the staff of the School. The results are seen in the improved quality of the work in design in all classes, and the annual exhibition this year has been the best in the history of the School. On two occasions

the problems of the Beaux-Arts Society were given out to the students, and after the designs which were handed in had been passed upon by Columbia instructors they were sent to the Beaux-Arts exhibition to be judged by the society's jury, in competition with work from many other schools and ateliers in different States. The results of these judgments were very gratifying, and it seems clear that such inter-scholastic competitions once or twice in the year are stimulating and instructive. In this connection there is further cause for satisfaction in the fact that the former tendency to neglect lecture courses for work in design has entirely disappeared.

Lectures on the Theory of Architecture have been given during the past year by the following gentlemen, who were specially invited: Mr. Beverly Robinson, three lectures on Composition; Mr. J. Monroe Hewlett, on Library Design; Professor D. Despradelle, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on the study of a Problem in Design; Mr. C. B. Snyder, on School Buildings; Mr. A. H. Gumaer, six lectures on Composition of Particular Features; Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne, on Lettering; Mr. C. Y. Turner, on Mural Painting; and Mr. R. V. V. Sewall, on Tone Values in Decoration.

In January the Committee on Architectural Education of the American Institute of Architects presented to the Institute at its annual convention a noteworthy report prepared by its chairman, Mr. Ralph Adams, of Boston. In this it is pleasant to say that particular commendation was bestowed upon the

Columbia School of Architecture, and its methods were explained at some length. At a meeting of this same committee in May, held in conference with the heads of the Schools of Architecture in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in Columbia, Cornell, Harvard and Pennsylvania Universities, it was voted to establish a permanent committee on interuniversity work in architecture, and to institute inter-university problems in design. It is hoped and believed that this may prove the beginning of systematic, organized cooperation between the leading schools of architecture, not only in design,

but for the discussion of standards and methods in all branches of architectural education. If this hope shall be realized, the meeting of last May will rank as an important event in the history of architectural study in America.

The following changes in the organization of the School and in the course of study may be noted: Mr. A. H. Gumaer has retired after three years of service as Instructor

Changes in Organization

in Architecture, and the courses in Elements and Theory which he gave have been divided among others of the staff and among lecturers to be ted. Mr. F. A. Nelson, of the class of 1900, has

specially invited. Mr. F. A. Nelson, of the class of 1900, has taken charge of the Elementary and Intermediate Design in the Columbia Atelier, and has discharged his duties with notable devotion and success. At the close of the year the School loses with great regret the services of Mr. Grenville Temple Snelling, who has been a member of the staff for seventeen years, and has developed the courses in Architectural Engineering to a point of high efficiency. These courses will hereafter be consolidated with those in Specifications and Building Materials under Mr. C. P. Warren.

The following gifts are gratefully acknowledged: from Mr. R. D. Foote, of Morristown, N. J., through Mr. C. W.

Leavitt, Jr., a fine model of the donor's house and garden; from Mr. J. Monroe Hewlett, a model of the McKinley monument at Columbus, Ohio; from the Columbia University Undergraduate Architectural Society, books, periodicals and copies of the Year Book, a publication of the Society, which is of great value in making the work of the School in Drawing and Design widely known. Gifts of books, drawings and samples of structural materials and appliances have also been made by various donors.

A pleasant event of the year was the presentation to the University of a portrait of Professor Hamlin by his students

Portrait of Professor Hamlin and associates. It was interesting and gratifying to note at this presentation the admirable enthusiasm which clearly characterizes the general temper of the School.

School of Music

The work in this School has continued through the year in its usual course, without noteworthy incident. There have been 3 regular candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Music, I for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and I for that of Master of Arts, in music. About the usual number of students from other Faculties of the University have elected courses in the School.

The public concerts given during the year have been unusually successful and the attendance has been very large. Two concerts also were given by the University orchestra, one by the University chorus, and one concert at which compositions by students were presented.*

Public Concerts and Recitals

Both Professor Rübner and Professor McWhood have lent their assistance to various musical activities outside the University. Professor McWhood, who for the past five years has taught at Vassar College in addition to his work at Columbia, has now withdrawn from Vassar to devote himself exclusively to his duties in New York.

School of Design

As was pointed out in my report of last year, this School exists almost entirely through a grouping of courses already included in the schedules of other Faculties in Course on the University. It has, however, offered one History of reading course in the History of Art, which Art has been under the direction of Mr. E. R. Smith. of the Avery Library. Two students have taken this course during a large portion of the past year, and Mr. Smith reports their work to have been very satisfactory. He has given a good deal of time to the direction of their reading, quite as a labor of love and without remuneration. The sincere thanks of all those interested in the beginning of such study at the University are due him. Besides these two students there has been a third who registered at the University for work in the

^{*}For details see page 135.

National Academy of Design. It is arranged that the courses of these students may count toward a degree, if this shall eventually be provided for.

A noteworthy series of seven lectures* on artistic subjects was given during the latter part of the year, chiefly by members of the National Academy of Design. The series Public was begun by Professor Hamlin and continued Lectures by Messrs. Kenyon Cox, Samuel Isham, J. Alden Weir, Howard Pyle, E. H. Blashfield and Frederic Crowninshield, to all of whom the University is greatly indebted. lectures were well attended and aroused much interest. served, however, to show how insufficiently the University is equipped to render such discussions of artistic questions of the highest value to students. For example, in the case of such an admirable lecture as that of Mr. Cox on Rembrandt, it should have been possible to place on exhibition in some

Need of Additional Equipment

suitably appointed rooms at the University a series of carefully selected reproductions of the most typical works of that master, and these should have been accessible to students for some time both before and after the lecture. Without some such method as this isolated lectures on art can have but a comparatively ephemeral value. As time goes on, I can only urge more strongly than ever the necessity of the appointment of a Professor of the History of Art and the establishment of adequately equipped rooms at the University, which may be available to students, under proper guidance, for systematic study. So far as I see, it is only in some such way as this that a lively interest in the great masters of painting and sculpture can be awakened among the students of the College and the University, and the present desire to foster the study of their work made to produce any very definite results. In spite of the advantages of its situation in New York, Columbia does not yet compare favorably with some of her sister institutions in the facilities which she offers for study of this nature.

Respectfully submitted,

J. R. Wheeler, Acting Dean

^{*}For details see page 133.

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

REPORT OF THE ACTING DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

To the President of Columbia University in the City of New York,

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the Faculty of Political Science for the scholastic year 1906-07:

The details of registration under this Faculty will be found on page 150 of the Registrar's Report. The total there given—442—does not include 58 Columbia College students nor 62 Barnard College students who pursued courses primarily for graduates. The details of registration of students in the theological seminaries will be found on page 149.

The growth of the School of Political Science during the past five years is indicated in the following table:

			1902-	03 1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-1907
Total stud	lents (e:	kclu	ding Seniors				
in the Co	olleges).		523	481	422	358	442
Primarily:	registere	ed in	Law 320	249	201	126	194
14		4.4	Philosophy . 46	75	57	36	50
**			Pure Science 1	. 3	2	1	0
"			Political Sci-				
			ence 156	154	162	195	198

It will be seen from this table that there was during the year 1906-07 a small increase of students primarily registered under the Faculty of Political Science over the attendance of the previous year. The decrease in the number of candidates for the higher degrees, including both those primarily registered in this school and those whose main work was in other schools in the University, viz., from 294 in 1905-06 to 261 in 1906-07.

is due to the absence of Professor Burgess, whose courses have always attracted a large number of students as candidates for the degree of Master of Arts. The increase of the total number in the school, excluding seniors, from 358 in 1905-06 to 442 in 1906-07, is in large degree due to the greater number of students in the School of Law who have taken work in this The number of such students has increased from 126 in 1905-06 to 194 in 1906-07. The increase in the number of these students is due in its turn in large degree to the greater size of the first-year class in the School of Law. There was also a large increase in the number of students from Columbia and Barnard Colleges taking courses in this school. from Columbia College increased in number from 41 in 1905-06 to 58 in 1906-07; those from Barnard College, from 44 in 1905-06 to 62 in 1906-07. The number of students from the various theological seminaries has remained the same as last year, although the distribution of the students among the seminaries has varied somewhat. The number of students primarily registered under the Faculty of Philosophy, but taking at least one minor subject under the Faculty of Political Science, has increased from 36 in 1905-06 to 50 in 1906-07. The School of Philanthropy has sent us 5 students, an increase of 4 over last year. The statistics for the past year show that the School of Political Science has gained in almost every direction except so far as concerns the number of candidates for higher degrees.

During the past academic year 43 candidates having all their subjects, or at least their major subject, under this Faculty, have been promoted to the degree of Master of Arts; and 18 candidates having all their subjects, or at least their major subject and one minor subject, under this Faculty, have been promoted to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Of these 18, 7 had their major subject in history, 2 in public law, 8 in economics, and 1 in sociology.

All of the courses included in the several groups of History and Political Philosophy, Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence, and Economics and Social Science, were duly delivered. The attendance within each group will be found in the Registrar's Report, page 152.

Of the Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, under the editorial management of Professor Seligman, there have appeared during the year thirteen numbers, as **Publications** follows:

- Vol. XXV, No. 1. Municipal Control of Public Utilities. By Oscar Lewis Pond, Ph.D.
 - No. 2. The Budget in the American Commonwealth. By
 - Eugene E. Agger, Ph.D. The Finances of Cleveland. By Charles C. No. 3. Williamson, Ph.D.
- Vol. XXVI, No. 1. Trade and Currency in Early Oregon. By James
 - H. Gilbert, Ph.D. Luther's Table Talk. By Preserved Smith, Ph.D. No. 2.
 - The Tobacco Industry in the United States. By Meyer Jacobstein, Ph.D. No. 3.
 - Social Democracy and Population. By Alvan A. No. 4. Tenney, Ph.D.
- The Economic Policy of Robert Walpole. By Norris A. Brisco, Ph.D. The United States Steel Corporation. By Abra-Vol. XXVII, No. 1.
 - No. 2.
 - ham Berglund, Ph.D.
 The Taxation of Corporations in Massachusetts.
 By Harry G. Friedman. No. 3.
- DeWitt Clinton and the Origin of the Spoils System in New York. By Howard Lee McBain, Vol. XXVIII, No. 1. Ph.D.
 - The Socialization of Ownership. By Joseph No. 2. Harding Underwood.
 - No. 3. The Development of the Legislature of Colonial Virginia. By E. I. Miller.

The Political Science Quarterly completed its twenty-first year with the publication of the December number, 1906. It has continued to receive generous support both Ouarterly on the part of scholars and professional men, in the way of literary contributions, and on the part of the public, in the matter of subscriptions. While the general plan of the Quarterly has remained substantially unchanged from the beginning, the increasing numerical strength of the editorial board and the self-sacrificing cooperation of professors in other institutions, many of them graduates of the Columbia School of Political Science, have enabled it to discharge more and more fully one of its most valuable services, the critical appreciation of current political literature. In its first year the Quarterly reviewed about 50 recent publications. In its sixth year a department of brief "Book Notes" was added, and since that time the

number of publications reviewed or noted has varied from 125 to 150. In the present year (1907) the list will include over 200 titles.

At a meeting of the Academy of Political Science held in October Professor Schumacher read a paper on German Banking.

As a result of action by the Faculty of Political Science, the following changes have been made in the program of studies:

Faculty Professor Giddings offers two new courses: Action Sociology 257—Historical Types of Ancient Society; and 258—Historical Types of Modern Society; course 256, previously given by him, being transferred to Professor H. L. Moore. Economics 104, formerly given by Professor A. S. Johnson, was also transferred to Professor H. L. Moore. Social Economy 283 and 200 were withdrawn and in their place was substituted a new course by Professor Lindsay, Social Economy 283-284, Social Legislation. Professor Seager offers a new course on Problems of Industrial Organization, Economics 289-290. The courses known as History 139-140, 229-230, and 231-232 were withdrawn and in their place were substituted the following: History 221—Later Roman Empire and Early Middle Ages, and History 223—Europe in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries, to be given in alternate years by Professor Shotwell; and History 226-The So-called Italian Renaissance, and History 252-The Reforms of the French Revolution, to be given in alternate years by Professor Robinson.

Pending the adoption of a definite policy as to the admission of women who do not hold the first degree to courses under this Faculty, certain courses in history and economics were thrown open to qualified students in Barnard College.

By virtue of the arrangement with the Prussian Government for the interchange of professors, Professor Hermann Schumacher, of the University of Bonn, as the first incumbent of

The Kaiser Wilhelm Professor the Kaiser Wilhelm Professorship, gave a course of lectures under the department of Economics, entitled Recent Industrial Development of Germany. Professor Schumacher's remarkable gifts as a lecturer made the course which he gave a most welcome addition to the curriculum of the school, while his attractive personality made his colleagues of the moment regret that his stay with them was so short. I cannot fail to take this opportunity to express the satisfaction of the members of the Faculty of Political Science that the plan for the interchange of professors who should lecture to the students in the language of the country to which such professors were accredited was so auspiciously inaugurated.

In return for the valuable services of Professor Schumacher the Faculty of Political Science was temporarily weakened through the absence of its Dean, Professor John W. Burgess, who, as the first incumbent of the Theodore Roosevelt Professorship, was engaged in lecturing in the Friedrich Wilhelm Uni-

versity at Berlin on "The Constitutional History of the United States." After completing his lectures at Berlin, Professor Burgess delivered an address before the Juristenverein at Vienna, and gave another course of lectures at the University of Bonn.

During Professor Burgess's absence his course, *History 169-170*, was given by Professor William R. Shepherd, while courses *Public Law 201-2* and 203 and 204 were given by Dr. Charles A. Beard, who has been appointed the first incumbent of the recently established Blumenthal Professorship of Politics and Government in Columbia College. The satisfactory manner in which these courses have been given did much to fill the gap occasioned by the absence of Professor Burgess.

Leave of absence was granted to Professor William M. Sloane, Seth Low Professor of History, from March 20 to June 30 of this year. Professor Sloane has taken advantage of this leave of absence to make a study on the spot of the conditions obtaining in the Balkan Peninsula, in order to equip himself for his course on the current history of Europe. Leave of absence for the ensuing year has also been granted to the Eaton

Professor of Administrative Law and Municipal Science. During his absence his courses, *Public Law 242*, 245 and 246, will be given by Mr. Thomas R. Powell, Bachelor of Laws of Harvard University.

Respectfully submitted,
Frank J. Goodnow, Acting Dean

SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

To the President of Columbia University in the City of New York,

SIR:

I have the honor to report as follows upon the work of the School of Philosophy during the academic year 1906-07, the seventeenth of its separate existence:

No event of unusual importance has occurred. For the absence of such events we may well console ourselves with our freedom from the signal losses that occasionally befall us. Not only is the roll of the Faculty undiminished, but it has recently been augmented by the addition of no less than eight professors, Messrs. Brewster, Krapp, Lawrence, Loiseaux, Miller, Montague, Page, and Remy.

The total number of persons that have studied under the Faculty of Philosophy, as matriculated students, during the academic year or a considerable part of it, is 527 (310 men, 217 women)—a decrease of 11 from the figures for 1905-06. This is the first exception to the steady increase in the Attendance number of matriculated students since the abandonment, in 1900, of the system under which the figures of attendance for this Faculty included those Seniors of Columbia College who were following courses conducted under this Faculty primarily for graduates. The numbers, however, still exceed those of 1904-05 by 24. Among these 527 persons were 31 (20 men and II women) from the Faculty of Political Science and 15 (5 men and 10 women) from the Faculty of Pure Science who took only minor subjects under the Faculty of Philosophy, which leaves a "primary registration" of 481, or 91%, as com-

pared with 85% in 1904-05 and 90% in 1905-06. Of these 481, 48 (35 men and 13 women) took one or more minor subjects under the Faculty of Political Science, and 2 (I of each sex) took minor subjects in Pure Science. The total number of those whose major subject was Education, and who were consequently registered through Teachers College, was 152 (97 men. 55 women); from the various theological seminaries in or near New York with which we maintain relations were registered 57 persons, all men; from the School of Law, 2 men; and 15 officers of the University (8 men and 7 women) were also carrying on work as candidates for higher degrees. One person was registered both from Teachers College and from a theological seminary. Of the remaining 302 persons primarily enrolled under this Faculty, 147 were men, 155 women. Thus for the first time in the history of this Faculty the number of women in this category has surpassed that of the men, though last year the numbers were practically equal. The experience of an additional year has only confirmed me in the view set forth in my report of 1906 concerning the question of the proportional attendance of men and of women; and I still believe the establishment of one or more fellowships open to women to be most desirable.

Fuller details of attendance, and of the number of courses given by the several departments under this Faculty, are relegated to the Registrar's Report.

It has this year at last been found possible to enforce with practically no exceptions the regulation of the Faculty concerning the time of admission to full candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and hereafter no trouble on this ground is likely to arise.

Of the 193 degrees of Master of Arts conferred during 1906-07, 116, or 60%, were bestowed upon candidates from this Faculty; of the 42 Doctors of Philosophy created during the year, 13, or 32%, had taken their major subjects under this Faculty. The percentage of candidates from the several Faculties naturally varies greatly from year to year.

Oral examinations to the number of 21 for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy were held during the year, of which 19 were successfully passed, by 14 men and 5 women. The 21 examinations, grouped by Examinations major subjects, were as follows: Classical Archæology, 1 man; Comparative Literature, 1 woman; Education, 4 men; English, 4 (2 men, 2 women); Germanic Languages, 1 man; Latin, 1 man; Philosophy, 1 woman; Psychology, 4 men; Romance Languages, 1 woman; Semitic Languages, 3 men. Eight of these successful candidates, having fulfilled all the requirements of printing in time, received the degree at Commencement.

The following legislative action by the Faculty calls for mention here:

At the meetings of November 9, 1906, and April 12, 1907, respectively, it was resolved that the University Council be requested to add the Comparative Study of Religions, and Celtic, to the list of minor subjects

Faculty

Legislation

that may be offered for the higher degrees. Favorable action upon the requests was subsequently taken by the Council. Important additions to the opportunities for study and research

Faculty
egislation
New
Minor
Subjects

are thus secured through the cooperation of officers of the Department of Philosophy with those of the Union and General Theological Seminaries and by the presence in the Department of Romance Languages of an instructor well trained in Celtic. It is greatly to be desired that provision might be made for proper instruction in the Slavonic languages, the only one among the more important groups of literary languages that is still unrepresented in our program of studies.

At the meeting of May 10, 1907, it was resolved that the University Council be requested to take action:

^{1.} Providing that applications for examination for the degree of Master of Arts must be filed with the Registrar by April 15 of the academic year in which examination is desired, and must be accompanied by the completed essay required for the degree; and also

1. Providing that applications for examination for the degree of Master by April 15 of the April 15 of the degree is an also Proposed Legislation

^{2.} Providing that applications for the oral examination for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy must be filed with the Registrar at least three months before one of the three dates at which diplomas are issued

(viz., the first week of October and of February, respectively, and the Annual Commencement), in order to secure examination before that date, and must be accompanied by the completed dissertation.

These resolutions, which the University Council has still under consideration, were the outcome of careful discussion by the Committee on Program of Studies of a problem which has grown more difficult with every year: how to handle properly the greatly increased number of candidates for higher degrees who come up at the very end of the academic year, and yet to avoid blocking entirely the regular work of instruction and examination which must still be carried on. So many of the candidates for the Master's degree can spend but a single year here that it will probably never (certainly not soon) be possible to induce any large proportion of such candidates to wait until the following autumn or winter, after completing their minimum term of residence, for the actual taking of the degree; and the courses for graduates are still arranged principally as year-units. With the candidates for the Doctor's degree conditions are essentially different, and some little progress has been made toward breaking up the congestion of examinations in May and spreading them over the entire academic year. I believe that favorable action by the Council upon this proposal will mean the taking of a great step forward.

This brings up a kindred question: whether the interests of the graduate student and of the instructor alike would not be served by the general abandonment of the year-system of

The Year System of Courses courses. The system is merely the perpetuation and extension of the old system of undergraduate instruction, which has now been largely given up in Columbia College; it frequently re-

sults in a most undesirable degree of rigidity in the courses; and it tends to fix firmly in use the plan of one-hour and two-hour courses in subjects which could be much better treated in two-hour or four-hour courses running through only one-half of the year. It has always seemed to me a serious mistake that when we took over in great part the German system of instruction for advanced students we did not also adopt the German system of semesters, which I believe has been in use from the

first at the University of Michigan, and has been found very satisfactory. As things are now, students coming to us for only the second half year find very few courses which they can enter with full profit.

Our subdivision of subjects (particularly minors) that may be offered under this Faculty for the higher degrees has long

seemed to me to be excessive, and I think the time has come to consider whether a radical change of policy in this regard would not be advantageous. The constant addition of minor subjects to our list has brought about a curious

The Subdivision of Major and Minor Subjects

disproportion in the extent and importance of subjects which seems hardly capable of removal, desirable as that might be, without a thoroughgoing reconstitution of our system.

The great increase in the number of our students has rendered still more acute the need which we have keenly felt for several years of a building to be devoted entirely to the linguistic, literary, and archæological work of this Faculty. The Departments of Psychology and Anthropology would appear to be well provided for in Schermerhorn Hall for a number of vears to come: but the system of Seminar-rooms in connection with the stacks of the University Library has long since been found to be utterly inadequate, and the formation of separate and independent Seminar libraries is still a crying need. In some departments a beginning has been made, and the good results are strikingly apparent. The case was well put by a speaker in a recent meeting of the Faculty of the College, who said: "It is no more reasonable to expect a class in history or literature or language to get along with one copy of an important work of reference belonging to the general collection than it would be to ask a class in zoölogy to be content with a single microscope." It still remains to be seen how the exclusion of all graduate work from Hamilton Hall will af-

fect this Faculty, so long as it has no habitation The Need of a of its own. For the coming year the courses will probably be carried on very much as has

New Building

been done heretofore, although much time will doubtless be lost both by instructors and by students in going about

June 30, 1907.

from building to building. The archæological work of the departments of Latin and Greek has for many years been much hampered by the insufficiency and inconvenience of the space occupied by these departments in East The recent transfer of the archæological collections from East Hall to the Library Building and into close connection with the Avery Library, and the removal of the Classical Seminar from Room 200 to Room 208 Library, should result most favorably to all persons concerned. While the new quarters assigned to the archæologists are by no means ideal, they yet mark a vast improvement upon any that we have previously had, and until a new building can be erected for the Faculty are undoubtedly the best that could be secured. The assembling of the offices of the Deans of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, Pure Science, and Fine Arts under one roof, in the same building with the Registrar and the Bursar, is certain to facilitate greatly the work of all these offices.

> Respectfully submitted, EDWARD DELAVAN PERRY, Dean

SCHOOL OF PURE SCIENCE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

To the President of Columbia University in the City of New York,

SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith the fifteenth annual report of the work done under the Faculty of Pure Science for the academic year 1906-07, ending June 30, 1907:

During the year the Faculty has suffered a signal loss in the death of Professor John Krom Rees, who was recently made emeritus on account of ill health, but who had been for many years Professor of Astronomy and Professor

Director of the Observatory. In 1904 the title of his chair was changed to the Rutherfurd Pro-

Professor Rees

fessorship, in honor of Lewis Morris Rutherfurd. Professor Rees was a member of this Faculty from its inception and always labored strenuously for its success. His name will always be associated with the introduction of "standard time," the systematic observations for variation of latitude and the measuring and reduction of the Rutherfurd star photographs.

In general the personnel of the various departments has remained essentially the same as last year, only minor officers having resigned and been replaced.

Professor C. J. Keyser was elected delegate to the University Council to succeed Professor J. F. Kemp, who declined to stand for re-election.

Following the precedent of last year, two courses in Mathematical Physics were given by non-resident lecturers. The courses this year were given by Professor O.

Lummer of the University of Breslau on Visiting

Lummer, of the University of Breslau, on Theories of Radiation, and by Professor J.

Larmor, of Cambridge University, England, upon the Historical Development of Certain Physical Concepts and the Men

Associated with their Initiation. Both courses were attended by large and representative audiences, many being professors from neighboring universities. Indeed, the consensus of opinion among the physicists of America is that Columbia has done a service of inestimable value to science in America by the establishment of these lecture courses. Moreover, the lecturers themselves are convinced that good will also be done for science in Europe, and that the international spirit of cooperation in research and instruction will be decidedly advanced and encouraged. During the year the lectures of Professor Bjerknes, given in 1905-06, were issued as No. 1 of the Publications of the Ernest Kempton Adams Fund for Physical Research. The lectures of Professors Lorentz, Lummer and Larmor will appear as soon as the great work of preparing the exact manuscript and seeing it through the press can be accomplished.

It has been an unusually fruitful year in publications by members of the departmental staffs and graduate students; details are given in the reports. Although Departmental the year has been a particularly active one Details in the development of the opportunities and facilities for research in most of the departments, nevertheless it may be well to mention certain notable additions. The Department of Astronomy is now in possession of at least a small observatory in the recently installed and equipped "Wilde Observatory," which will afford opportunity for much work hitherto impossible. The Department of Metallurgy, since moving into its new quarters in the School of Mines, has been able to materially increase its offer in possibilities of research in the advanced and scientific problems of the metallurgy of to-day. The Department of Zoölogy, by the generosity of one of its students, has been put in possession of an experimental farm for the investigation of all the numerous questions for whose careful and satisfactory study the confines of the laboratory are too small. Already most valuable researches upon heredity are well advanced and important results are confidently anticipated. In order to keep better in line with the facts of the situation and with modern interpretation, the

name of the Department of Physiological Chemistry has been changed to Biological Chemistry.

The unusual percentage of increase of the registration of last year over the previous year has not been maintained for the current year. Both the number of candidates receiving degrees and of students primarily registered under this Faculty have not shown such an increase as last year. It would appear that for some reason the year 1905-06 was an exceptionally good one for graduate work. I believe, however, that this Faculty has held its own in comparison with the other graduate faculties. Periods of great financial activity and prosperity are not favorable to large attendance at universities. At such time commercial opportunities lure the student from the pursuit of pure science. Details of registration, degrees granted, etc., are embodied in the report of the Registrar and are consequently omitted here.

Professor E. F. Nichols, as Ernest Kempton Adams Research Fellow, has carried on a series of most important investigations into the electron theory, and will soon pub-

lish his results. Dr. Bergen Davis has been Researches of elected to the fellowship for the year 1907-08. Fellows Clarence Whitney Kanolt, Barnard Fellow, has

been appointed to the Case School of Applied Science and has continued his investigations in Physical Chemistry. Frederick C. Blake, Barnard Fellow, has continued his investigations at the University of Berlin, in the laboratories of Professor Du Bois, upon the general theory of magnetism and certain specific effects of the magnetic field on the resistance of some magnetic metals. The University Fellows have successfully carried on their research work, and Mr. Benson completed the requirements for the Ph.D., and several others might have done so had they not preferred to take ample time and profit accordingly.

In general the work of the Faculty is running along in approved lines, the only detail requiring adjustment being a more definite and detailed coordination of the graduate work of the schools of engineering.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM HALLOCK, Dean

BARNARD COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

To the President of Columbia University in the City of New York,

SIR:

I have the honor of presenting the following report upon the condition and the progress of Barnard College for the academic year 1906-07, the eighteenth year of its existence:

The registration for the year has shown a good increase over last year—about 7% in the regular undergraduate body and Registration 35% in the patronage of undergraduate courses by graduate and professional students from other schools of the University. This averages 15% increase in total registration over last year; the College has quadrupled in numbers in ten years.

The new dormitory has been under construction at 116th Street and Broadway and has so far kept fully up to contract time. It will be only some quite unforeseen accident which can now prevent it from being comfortably equipped by the opening of the semester in September. The laying of the cornerstone took place early in November and was made an occasion for a large gathering of the alumnæ and friends of the College. The name of Brooks Hall was given to the building in recognition of the eminent service rendered to the College in its early years by the Rev. Arthur Brooks, first chairman of the Board of Trustees.

The building is in every way modern in its equipment and design, representing, in so far as can be interpreted from the new hotel construction, the increasing demand among Americans for greater physical conveniences with diminished display.

The reception of this pioneer building in a modern college dormitory for women will throw much needed light upon the right construction for future buildings.

The Alumnæ Hall of Residence has been a marked success in every way. How this has been accomplished under the physical limitations of a badly planned and worse built apartment house is a mystery which can be understood only after minute study of the devoted service of the Alumnæ and the gratitude of the students for a college home. The nucleus of patronage carried over to the new dormitory is thoroughly imbued with the finest loyalty and adds an element of secured success to

The actual gifts paid in during the year amount to \$236,724.40. This includes many generous contributions toward the general funds from Mr. J. Eastman, Mrs. L. P. Eastman, Mrs. G. W. Collord, Miss

our regular residence life before it begins.

Bruce, Mr. Isaac N. Seligman, Mr. Guggenheim, Miss Gibbes, Mr. M. L. Schiff, and Miss Spence. It also includes the final transfer of the \$100,000 given by Mrs. A. A. Anderson last year for pure science expansion. This money is placed in industrial securities, which are to be left as at the time of transfer for two years, and during that period guaranteed by the donor against any possible depreciation below the value of the gift. After the expiration of two years the Trustees are free to reinvest in accordance with their judgment and the guarantee ends. The anonymous pledge of \$150,000 for Brooks Hall has been responded to as the bills have come due; \$110,000 have now been paid into the treasury through the agency of Mr. E. W. Sheldon, as representing the donor. The bequest of \$5,000 from the estate of Mrs. Henry M. Sanders has been received; \$2,000 has been paid by Mrs. Samuel Wilde for the housing of the Wilde telescope; an added gift of equipment amounting to \$546.40 has been presented by Mrs. Collord to the Department of Physics; \$1,000 was donated by Mrs. Philip J. Goodhart for some definite need of Brooks Hall, to be determined by the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. It will probably be used for a grand piano. The Trustees' Committee on Scholarships gave, or obtained, \$1,535 for the tuition of needy students as a supplement to the income from trust funds available for that purpose.

The estate of Miss Emily O. Gibbes, of Newport, was so left that Barnard College becomes residuary legatee for a large share of her property. None of it has been received yet, and the amount of it is not yet fully known.

This is the second year of the new policy of admitting students at the mid-year. Two years make a short time in which to draw any very final conclusions in Mid-year regard to the working efficiency of a new Admission arrangement: vet the results have been so unsatisfactory thus far as to make it wise to consider carefully before assuming that the experiment has become a fixed policy. February, 1906, 10 students entered the college. Only 3 of them passed the semester's examinations satisfactorily enough to gain promotion and only 5 of them have met the standards of scholarship this current year. Of the aggregate 184 points taken by these students in the spring semester of 1906, 26% was absolute failure and over 50% was of a grade of D or lower. The record for the group who entered in February, 1907, is better in so far as college work is concerned, but worse in regard to the removal of entrance conditions. Out of 15 students who were admitted, only 6 earned their promotion. That this is in some way due to the irregularity of the time of admission and not to defective standards of the school may be inferred from the fact that no student admitted in February from the Horace Mann School and only one student admitted in February from the Wadleigh High School have sustained class rank. I am therefore forced to believe that the graduation from the local high schools in February does not really affect the students who are planning a college career; that it is better for these students and for the schools doing college preparatory work that the year should be the unit of college preparation. I also believe that the class system in college has many valuable features which should only be renounced for a genuine and not for an imagined need of the secondary school pupils.

Since so few students are likely to be admitted in February, the worst practical feature of the situation seems to be the throwing such heavy burden of examination upon the Faculty at a time when they are exceptionally busy with the regular mid-year examinations of the students in college. In case the present system becomes permanent, certainly no student should be allowed examination for entrance at that time unless she can show reasonable likelihood that it will prove a successful final examination.

There have been no changes in the Faculty during the year, and few changes beyond the constant additions in the younger portion of the teaching staff. Professor Benjamin Duryea Woodward has been absent on leave during the year, and his work has been distributed among the rest of the staff and two added lecturers.

The changes in courses of study have been in the line of gradual enlargement of opportunity, due to increased number of students and increased specialization.

The needs of the College are much the same as reported last year. Although we have had the pleasure of receiving some added endowment and seeing a satisfaction of residence need, yet there still remains a crying demand for more free endowment, and for a students' building for the rest and physical well-being of 600 students, who do not live in the dormitory.

Respectfully submitted,

LAURA D. GILL, Dean

TEACHERS COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

To the President of Columbia University and the Trustees of Teachers College,

SIRS:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of Teachers College for the academic year 1906-07:

The total enrollment of resident students in the College has been 743; extension students doing work at Teachers College,

1,574; School pupils, 1,274—a grand total of Student 3,591. Of the College enrollment 152 graduate Enrollment students and 587 professional students were candidates for a diploma, 50 were collegiate students, and 26 were unclassified students. In addition to this primary registration, 71 graduate students from the University Faculties, 61 from Columbia College, and 131 from Barnard College elected courses in Teachers College. To this number might also be added 1,052 students enrolled in extension classes given away from the College, and 8,337 auditors in our extension lecture courses. The number of college graduates registered in Teachers College was 225 and 61 others had a partial college course. There were also 391 normal school graduates. Our resident students came from 41 States and 10 foreign countries. They represented 133 colleges and universities, 90 normal and training schools, and 113 technical schools. Of the resident students 47 were candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, 105 were candidates for the degree of Master of Arts, 336 were candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education, and 2 were candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Barnard College.

There has been a substantial increase in our primary regis-

tration notwithstanding the apparent diminution in the total enrollment from 976 in 1905-06 to 743 in 1906-07.

In former years students primarily registered in Columbia College or Barnard College might also become candidates for a diploma in Teachers

Growth of the Year

College. Under the regulations now in effect such students may elect courses in Teachers College, but they cannot become candidates for a diploma unless they register in Teachers College and pursue the prescribed professional course. Only two students have transferred their registration in this manner; whereas 263 have elected Teachers College courses. Furthermore, as a part of the agreement, Teachers College has withdrawn its freshman class, formerly numbering 30 to 40 students. Notwithstanding this loss our total student body has really grown from 976 in 1905-06 to 1,006 in 1906-07.

The colleges and universities which send us the largest number of students stand in the following order: College of the City of New York, 20; New York Normal Col-Parentage of lege, 17; Smith, 12; Chicago, 11; Cornell, 10; Degrees and New York University, 10; Michigan, 10; Bar-Diplomas nard, 9; Vassar, 9; Columbia, 8; Harvard, 8; Syracuse, 7; Mt. Holyoke, 6; Stanford, 5; Adelphi, 4; Boston, 4; Brown, 4; Oberlin, 4; Ohio State, 4; Utah, 4; Wilson, 4; Woman's College of Baltimore, 4; University of Berlin, Germany, 3; Denison, 3; Denver, 3; Swarthmore, 3; California, 3; Cincinnati, 3; Vermont, 3; Wellesley, 3; Wesleyan, 3; Bryn Mawr, 2; Drake, 2; Kansas Agricultural, 2; Nebraska, 2; Ohio Northern, 2: Radcliffe, 2; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 2; Nashville, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Washington, 2; Washington and Lee, 2; Western, 2; and Worcester Polytechnic, 2. Eighty-seven institutions, including 17 in foreign countries, are represented by one student each. The normal schools with largest representation are the following: New York Normal College, 17; Oswego, N. Y., 13; Trenton, N. J., 11; Ypsilanti, Mich., 11; Oneonta, N. Y., 9; Albany, N. Y., 8; Jamaica, N. Y., 8; New Paltz, N. Y., 8; Manhattan Training School, N. Y., 8; Bridgewater, Mass., 7; Cortland, N. Y., 6; Potsdam, N. Y., 6; Indianapolis, Ind., 5; Oshkosh, Wis., 5; Buffalo, N. Y., 4; Emporia, Kan., 4;

Greeley, Colo., 4; Normal, Ill., 4; Paterson, N. J., 4; Winona, Minn., 4; Geneseo, N. Y., 3; Indiana, Pa., 3; Millersville, Pa., 3; and New Britain, Conn., 3.

Reports from the several departments indicate a high degree of satisfaction with the year's work. Classes have been better graded, particularly in courses concerned with the theory and practice of teaching in secondary schools. The arrangement with Barnard College is not yet entirely satisfactory, owing to Barnard's discrimination against all professional courses of a non-academic character, but the remedy does not lie within the province of Teachers College. As shown in the college list, Barnard College makes comparatively little use of the professional advantages offered in Teachers College either by way of transferring students in mid-course or sending them to us after graduation.

The Bryson Library reports the addition of 2,891 volumes, 2,263 by purchase and 628 by gift, bringing up the total number of bound volumes to 34.124. "Though the Bryson pedagogical Americana has been considered of Library first importance, gradually a collection of English, German and French materials has been made, comprising the principal works and covering the various features of the educational systems of America, the British Isles and Colonies, Germany, France, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium and Luxembourg. The constantly developing needs of a cosmopolitan student body, together with requests from alumni, officers of instruction and other institutions, have led to the gradual accumulation of material for the study of the educational systems of nearly every important country in the world."

The general affairs of the College and its schools have been discussed so ably and at such length in the June number of the Columbia University Quarterly, Vol. IX, No. 3, that there is no need of further amplification. The report of the Appointment Committee, however, is supplemental to the Quarterly's survey of our sphere of influence. The secretary reports that 2,000 applications have been received as against 1,471

during the preceding year—"from all quarters of North and South America; from Japan, China, India, even the Straits Settlements. . . . From colleges and universities we have had 168 inquiries; for superintendents, 12; from normal schools, 119; for supervisors and special teachers, 589; from secondary schools, 613; from elementary schools, 251; for hospital work, 71; from settlements, 110; for tutors, 112; and summer positions, 62. Besides these there are unclassified inquiries of wide range to the number of 217. . . . We have not yet men enough in residence to fill college and administrative positions, or women enough for the supervisory and critic work that offers. Never before in the history of the College have we been obliged to refuse so many important places."

The following table shows the distribution of appointments reported to the Committee for the years 1905-06 and 1906-07:

Colleges and Universities. Superintendents of Schools. Normal Schools. Supervisors and Special Teachers Secondary Schools. Elementary Schools. Kindergartens Hospital Administration.	3 20 114 152 70 24	1906-07 84 5 47 208 168 74 17 20
Miscellaneous Positions	24	42
Less names counted twice	461 88	665 154
Total	373	511

The Treasurer's report is exceptionally favorable. It shows additions during the year to endowment funds of \$402,150.25, and to funds for special purposes of \$1,061.80, making in all \$768,326.24 for general purposes and \$324,713.61 for special purposes—a total endowment on June 30, 1907, of \$1,093,039.85. The names of the donors to whom we are so deeply indebted for the gifts to the general fund are given in the Treasurer's report. To the students, colleagues and friends of the late Professor Mary D.

Runyan, who contributed anonymously the endowment for a kindergarten scholarship, our thanks are due, not only for assist-

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY

SHOWING TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSES (INCLUDING INTEREST, ASSESSMENTS, ETC.), INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, AND STUDENT ENROLLMENT FROM 1897-98 TO 1906-07

	LLMENT	Extension	299 1,173 750 679 900 1,196 1,4484 1,189b 1,189b 1,201b
	STUDENT ENROLLMENT	Schools	395 534 626 626 702 842 1,109 1,105 1,165 1,182 1,182
	STUI	College	169 335 454 454 593 709 729 832 976
	Gifts for	Purposes	\$63,570.00 58,550.00 58,550.00 84,635.00 74,135.00 71,285.00 64,975.00 55,520.00 33,560.00
	Gifts for Designated	Purposes	\$2,600.00 12,232.00 8,016.00 8,560.00 11,900.00 12,184.50 6,952.11 3,134.98 1,855.21 3,875.87
	Income from Trust		\$252.50 \$352.50 \$366.29 8,866.00 12,605.83 12,541.00 12,789.34 15,735.06 28,849.23 48,508.06
	Income, chiefly from	Fees	\$66,464,68 96,582,57 105,149,00 132,759,48 172,076,63 221,767,14 285,611,08 283,155,98 319,042,73
	Total Current Expenses, including Interest and Assessments		\$142,761.87 186,664.23 212,278.89 223,723.85 276,432.54 310,969.56 345,031.72 360,375.42 370,168.84 405,866.15
			1897-98 1898-99 1899-1900 1900-01 1902-03 1903-04 1904-05 1906-06

a Of this number 774 registered in courses at Teachers College.

b All registered for courses at Teachers College.

o Includes only students primarily registered in Teachers College.

ance to a worthy cause but for a lasting memorial of a noble woman and devoted teacher.

The current expenses of the year amounted to \$405,866.15, of which \$20,342.72 was paid from income from funds for

special purposes and \$2,875.56 was paid from gifts for designated purposes. The income applicable to general purposes was \$333,246.26 from College earnings and \$28,048.28 from in-

Financial Administration

vestments, leaving a deficiency of income for the year of \$21,-353.33. The donations received during the year to meet the expected deficiency amounted to \$26,060. Current expenses, not specially provided for, have increased \$31,358.06 over the previous year. The increase in earnings has been \$14,203.53. The accompanying table gives a summary of expenses, income, student enrollment, etc., since 1897.

The most significant gift of the year has been the anonymous gift of \$400,000 for the erection of a building for the depart-

ment of Domestic Economy and \$50,000 for the necessary additions to the heating plant and changes incidental to the rearrangement of departmental quarters. The new building, as

Gift for Domestic Economy

planned by the architects, Parish and Schroeder, will adjoin the main building on the north, and extend about 150 feet along 121st Street. It will accommodate the present departments of Domestic Art, Domestic Science and Biology and provide for their growth up to 400 or 500 students. Plans are being formulated for a considerable expansion of the present offerings of these departments as soon as the new building is ready for occupancy. The rooms vacated by the departments provided for in the new building will materially relieve the pressure upon the Library and afford suitable quarters for some of our largest education departments. The enlargement of our plant puts the College into a position where it can comfortably and adequately meet its obligations of professional service.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. RUSSELL, Dean

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

To the President of Columbia University in the City of New York,

Sir:

I have the honor to submit below my report of the College of Pharmacy for the academic year 1906-07:

In my two last annual reports special attention was given to the entrance requirements imposed by our State law of 1905

and to the results of its enforcement. With the graduation this year of our first class to matriculate under that law, the present report completes the history of our initial experiment in this relation. In my last report much pleasure was expressed with

our experience in teaching a first-year class of which every member had enjoyed at least a small amount of sound preliminary training, and the superior scholarship of a second-year class so constituted was anticipated. The views then expressed have been fully justified by the subsequent history of that class, as well as by the repetition of its earlier history by the class of 1908. The percentage of failures at the final examinations of both classes has been far smaller than under the old régime, notwithstanding that many of them represented "hold-over" students from preceding classes, and in spite of the fact that the examinations were far more rigid than those of former years, as the superior scholarship of the students seemed to require.

That the ratings above recorded were fairly earned is attested by the results attained by a large part of our graduating class at the May examinations of the State Board of Pharmacy. Although the number of our graduates taking these examinations was about as usual, there were but two failures, one of them in only one subject and evidently due to the lack of familiarity of the candidate with the English language. These results, so far as I can learn, have never been approached by any preceding class. Since fitness for the practice of pharmacy, as determined by a competent and impartial State Board, is the final criterion of a pharmaceutical education, such a result can hardly fail to strengthen the public belief in the great value to pharmacy of the law under consideration.

The percentages of University students (high school graduates) in our successive classes were stated in my last report as 5, 11 and 16 per cent., respectively. It is very University gratifying to now report a continued growth in Class this percentage, 27% of the members of the class of 1908 this year examined being of this grade. Our own favorable estimate of the qualifications of this section of the class has this year been happily confirmed by Professor Gies and Dr. Richards, of the Medical School, who have had our first and second-year University classes, respectively, under their instruction during the last part of the term. From both of these gentlemen we have received the most favorable reports of the work performed and the results attained by these students under their direction.

A close study of the work performed by both classes indicates the wisdom of our Faculty in having, to a certain extent, modified the character of their instruction to accord with the want of drug-store experience of students, most of whom come from the secondary schools instead of from the apothecary shop. We recognize it as wise to continue and even extend such modification in the future. The gain in scholarship and general ability atones manyfold for this slight defect, and it is a far easier task to make good the latter by increased practical work in the pharmacy course than to make good serious deficiencies in preliminary educational training.

Another modification in the first year's work is found neces-

sary to meet a change in the character of State licenses. The licensing as assistants of students who have had one year's instruction in the pharmacy school calls for a certain amount of information by those students in subjects the instruction in which has been heretofore confined to the second year. The most important of these subjects is that of posology, especially in its relations to toxicology, and provision for this has been made in our schedule for 1907-08. Provision should also be made for teaching pharmaceutical Latin as soon as practicable.

A step which it is hoped will prove an important one has this year been taken in arranging a special graduate course of instruction in the chemical and microscopical Food and analysis of foods and drugs to meet demands for Drug services growing out of recently enacted National, Analysis State and Municipal food and drug laws. properly qualify those graduates who require a moderate amount of training preliminary to this course, we have inaugurated a short summer preparatory course. Full information regarding these courses is printed in our annual prospectus and a special bulletin concerning them has been issued. That what has thus been done is but a step in the right direction is evident from recent publications by the national government to the effect that appointees to such positions should possess degrees equivalent to that of Bachelor of Science.

Coincident with the inauguration of the new work in chemistry and microscopy connected with our food and drug course, there has been an important increase in the amount and an important change in the character of the undergraduate work in microscopical analysis and pharmaceutical assaying.

The increased work above mentioned having rendered it impossible for Professor Diekman to continue his course of lectures in Biological Chemistry to the graduate class, Professor Gies, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, has consented to deliver this course of lectures, an act of generosity of which we here take pleasure in making public acknowledgment.

Financially the past year has witnessed the full force of the temporarily adverse effect resulting from our small classes, due to the legislation above discussed. This result having been fully anticipated, it was met by careful preparation. While a steady improvement in these conditions is to be expected, a full recovery from the adverse influences can hardly be looked for during the coming year.

The prospects for the year 1907-08 indicate a material increase in attendance and a large increase in the percentage of University students.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. Rusby, Dean

SUMMER SESSION

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE SESSION OF 1907

To the President of Columbia University in the City of New York,

SIR:

It is my privilege to present herewith the report of the Director of the Summer Session for 1907, which opened Tuesday, July 8, and closed Saturday, August 17.

In the report for 1906 attention was called to the interesting fact that the registration had passed 1,000 and that there was a gain of 32 over the numbers of the preceding Attendance year. In view of this statement it is especially gratifying to report for 1907 an attendance of 1,350, and a gain of 342 over the numbers of last year, and of 933 over those of 1900, the first year of the Summer Session at Columbia. Such an unprecedented increase calls for more than a passing com-It is evident from registration figures, courteously sent us by officers of the more important universities which maintain summer schools, that the number of those who desire to study in universities and colleges during the summer season is steadily increasing. It would, therefore, have been peculiar if Columbia University had not shown a decided gain over the registration of last summer. Nevertheless, the phenomenal increase which we now record cannot be attributed simply to the general trend in the educational world. Without taking into consideration, for special reasons, the University of Chicago and the University of Tennessee, it may be safely asserted that Columbia University has the largest summer enrollment in the country. The attainment of this superior position in respect to attendance may reasonably be regarded as an evidence of widespread approval of our plan and work. It is interesting to note in this connection that the percentage of attendance from the South and West has been steadily increasing (1904, 19.48%; in 1906, 31.19%; in 1907, 32.67%).

The Summer Session opened in the second week of July instead of in the first week, as hitherto. This necessitated the setting aside of Monday, July 8, as a registration day, and the including of Saturday, July 13, and Saturday, August 17, in the calendar of days Registration of attendance. This modification has proved entirely satisfactory. Teachers were able to complete their regular work and reach the University in time for the opening of the Session, and registration was more prompt and not so scattered as in previous years. In 1906, 730 of the 1,008 students had been enrolled on the second day of the Session; in 1907, however, 1,132 of the 1,350 students had registered on or before the corresponding day.

The plan adopted for the Session of 1907 implied the widening of the scope of the subjects offered rather than an increase in the number of the courses.

This plan was sound from an educational point of view, and it has resulted in thorough work and concentrated effort, and has been met by a most gratifying response in the increased enrollment. In Chemistry, 3 additional courses were offered; in Domestic Science, 1; in Education, 3; in History, 2; in

Mathematics, 3; in Nature Study, 2; in Physiology and Psychology, 1 each; in Romance Languages, 3. Classical Archæology was added by the Department of Greek; Kindergarten (attendance 139), in 4 new courses by the Department of Education; and Mechanics (attendance 59) in 2 courses by the Department of Physics. The only new subject offered was Engineering, which was given in 5 courses—2 in Civil Engineering and 3 in Mechanical Engineering. The addition of this subject to the Summer Session scheme was fully justified by the attendance, which numbered 42. Sociology, given in 1906, was not offered in 1907. The increased enrollment has been consistently divided among the various subjects, German alone

showing a falling off—4 in a registration of 200. Chemistry shows a gain of 93; Domestic Science, 38; Drawing, 20; Education, 175; English, 45; Geography, 30; Greek, 11; History, 89; Latin, 14; Manual Training, 19; Mathematics, 47; Music, 12; Nature Study, 30; Philosophy, 22; Psychology, 35; Physical Education, 25; Physics, 68; Romance Languages, 52. All this forms an extraordinary record never before attained.

Graduate students in 1905 numbered 120; in 1906, 166; in 1907, 218. This increase is due to the regulations adopted by the University Council in 1905 for the purpose of encouraging graduate work in the Summer Session. The presence of this body of graduate students ensures a continuance of the seriousness of purpose which has always marked the work of the summer term at Columbia. Graduate courses leading to the degree of A.M. were offered in Chemistry (8); Economics (1); Education (7); Engineering (5); English (4); Geology (2); German (5); Greek (2); History (5); Latin (4); Mathematics (4); Philosophy (3); Psychology (4); Physical Education (1); Physics (3); Physiology (4); Romance Languages (2)—total, 64, as against 47 in 1906, and 29 in 1905.

The teaching staff of the Summer Session of 1907 numbered 73 instructors, as against 62 in 1906, and 18 assistants, as against 15 in 1906. The following persons, 23 Teaching in all, as compared with 15 in 1906, were called Staff to Columbia specifically for Summer Session instruction: Professor Herman V. Ames and Professor Edward P. Cheyney of the University of Pennsylvania; Professor Elwood P. Cubberly, Leland Stanford Jr. University; Professor Joseph Villiers Denney, Ohio State University; Professor Edward Charles Elliott, University of Wisconsin; Professor Robert Herndon Fife, Jr., Wesleyan University; Professor Ernest Norton Henderson, Adelphi College; Mr. George Holston, Columbia Grammar School; Miss Bertha M. Hopkins, Ohio State University; Dr. George Kriehn; Professor Fred Eugene Leonard, Oberlin College; Professor Ernest Hiram Lindley, Indiana University; Professor Archibald MacMechan. Dalhousie College; Professor Roswell Cheney McCrea, Bowdoin College; Professor Charles Riborg Mann, Chicago University; Professor William E. Mott, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Miss Maude Allene Monroe, Oberlin College; Professor Thomas Andrew Storey, College of the City of New York; Professor Duane Reed Stuart, Princeton University; Mr. Chauncey R. Thomas, Alfred University; Mr. Frank Ernest Thompson, San Diego State Normal School; Dr. Oliver Miles Washburn, University of Chicago High School; Mr. Frederic A. Woll, Irving School, New York; Miss Mary Woods, New York College Settlement.

In the Summer Session of 1906 the rule limiting students to courses aggregating six points—that is, to three courses was in some respects unsatisfactory. The pur-Registrations pose of the rule was to prevent a student from for Additional taking more than three courses. In many cases the rule tended to deprive a student of the third course. It was, therefore, determined by the Administrative Board that the rule should be made more flexible, although with suitable restrictions, and that the Director should have within his discretion the granting of an additional course. The following supplement was added to the rule: "Upon payment of a supplementary fee not to exceed \$10. students not candidates for one of the higher degrees may, for reasons of weight and with the approval of the Director, register for one additional course, or part of a course. Such additional work may not be counted toward a non-professional degree, but may be offered toward a professional degree with the consent of the faculty concerned."

This provision has accomplished the purpose for which it was intended, and has met with general approval. One hundred and four students were granted the privilege of an additional course. They were either candidates for the degrees in Applied Science, or in Education, or those not candidates for a degree who were able, because of previous attainment, to undertake the additional work. The extra fee served as a restraint for those whose qualifications were not commensurate with their ambitions.

The Summer Session student at Columbia has found that much attention is given to providing for his welfare during the hours of relaxation and freedom from Public study. The usual course of public lectures of Lectures a more popular character was given by a number of the instructors on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Lectures on the History of Art, open to all students, were given every day by Dr. George Kriehn. Public lectures were also given by the Department of Physics. Five lectures in the German language were given by the Department of German on successive Wednesdays throughout the Session. These courses of lectures have been greatly appreciated, and were useful as providing for auditors, inasmuch as the stringent rules of the Summer Session limit the regular classes to students who intend carrying on the work assigned.

Much profit and enjoyment have been obtained by our students this summer from the concerts, which have been attended by large audiences. Organ recitals were given in St. Paul's Chapel of the University on the evenings of July 16, 23, 30 and August 6. The organists were Professor Samuel A. Baldwin of the College of the City of New York, and Mr. S. Archer Gibson, organist and choirmaster of the Brick Presbyterian Church. Open air concerts were given by an orchestra stationed on the steps of Earl Hall on the evenings of July 11, 25, and August 1. These were highly appreciated by the students and their friends, who thronged the University grounds.

The usual informal receptions to the officers and students were held in the University Gymnasium on the evenings of July 18 and August 8, and were attended by many students, who were thus able to meet their companions in a social way.

The excursions, which have always been a feature of Summer Session experience at Columbia, have become high-ly important as a means of instruction. They have been so carefully arranged and so well conducted, and the educational purpose has been so prominently kept in view, that they deserve classification with the

courses in Economics.	The following is a list of	these excur-
sions for 1907:		Number of

	· ·	(3)
		Students
Tuly 13	Circumnavigating New York by "Seeing New York	
J 41.	37. 1.21	104
	Yacht"	124
" 17	Metropolitan Museum of Art	65
" 20	Tree Distance of Tree Control	
20.	West Point, N. Y	252
11 99	Inspection of Columbia University buildings	95
" 94	inspection of Columbia University buildings	00
24.	New York Juvenile Asylum, "Children's Village,"	
		63
	Chauncey, N. Y	
" 27.	Tarrytown and Sleepy Hollow	264
((21	Associated Management of Manag	
01,	American Museum of Natural History	
A 110 3	U. S. Immigration Station, Ellis Island	300
		000
4.	Indian and Colonial New York	
" 10	N. Y. Botanical Garden	35
10.	IV. I. Dotaineal Galdell	00

The most gratifying feature of the Session of 1907 has been the opening of St. Paul's Chapel for religious services. Every Sunday morning at 11 A.M. services have been held and have been well attended. The Rev. George A. Oldham, Acting Chaplain of the University, and Mr. William Moody, of East Northfield, Mass., have made possible the successful conduct of these services. We are indebted also to twenty of the Summer Session students, who volunteered to serve as a choir, and who,

The following clergymen were the University preachers for the Summer Session:

under the skilful direction of Mr. William I. Kraft, have made

Rev. George William Knox, D.D., Union Theological Seminary; Rev. J. G. Bacchus, D.D., Church of the Incarnation, Brooklyn; Rev. Ozora S. Davis, D.D., South Congregational Church, New Britain, Conn.; and Rev. J. Stuart Holden, St. Paul's, Portman Square, W. London.

The extraordinary enrollment of the Session of 1907 must be regarded not only as an evidence of the excellent work that

is being accomplished in this part of University activity, but as an incentive to the preparation of broader plans and to greater progress in the coming year. It is plain that the foundation was

the services helpful and attractive.

Recommendations for the Future

properly laid and that the structure is being built along right lines. I would, therefore, recommend that the policy of broadening the subjects offered be continued, so that there may be sufficient variety to induce the student to return. A conservative increase in the subjects of study is also indicated by the success of this summer. I would suggest the addition of domestic art to the special departments in the field of Education. Courses in methods in teaching elementary English and mathematics would be appreciated by many teachers. In English, elocution should be given, and an additional one hour course of graduate grade. Economics should be developed in a manner consistent with the importance of the subject. The success of the courses in Engineering leads me to recommend development in the applied sciences, especially in the field of electrical engineering.

I recommend also increased interest and attention to the giving of instructive concerts during the summer. The University will perform a service of great magnitude if it will give opportunities for hearing music of the highest grade to those who gather at Columbia in the summer season.

The Summer Courses in Medicine were given for the fifth season, and were attended by 38 students. Instruction began

Summer Courses in Medicine on Monday, June 3, and continued until August 31. The course in Obstetrics began May 15, and closed September 16. The several courses varied in length from three to five weeks. Stu-

dents of the College of Physicians and Surgeons who were eligible to enter any practical course of the Summer Courses in Medicine, and who satisfactorily completed the same, will obtain exemption from attending equivalent courses during the academic year. It is hoped by an extension of this plan to lighten the burden which rests so heavily on the student in medicine in his second and third years.

Of the fifteen subjects offered, the following were elected:

	Attendance
Genito-Urinary Diseases	1
Gynæcology	
Laryngology	
Medical Diagnosis	
Medical Diagnosis	19
Obstetrics	14
Orthopædic Surgery	
Physical Diagnosis	
Physiology	6
Surgery	9
287	40
Don Hartan	~ *
Duplicates*	
Total	38
*Two men took two subjects.	
I WO IIICH took two subjects.	

The following is a list of the instructors giving the courses:

Edmund LeRoy Dow, M.D., Physical Diagnosis. Haven Emerson, M.D., Physiology. Charles Sumner Fischer, M.D., Medical Diagnosis. Richard Frothingham, M.D., Laryngology. Lucius Wales Hotchkiss, M.D., Surgery. Charles H. Jaeger, M.D., Orthopædic Surgery. J. W. Draper Maury, M.D., Surgery. Walter S. Reynolds, M.D., Genito-Urinary Diseases. George Hope Ryder, M.D., Gynæcology. John B. Walker, M.D., Surgery.

It is very evident that these summer courses in medicine are not accomplishing results at all in proportion to what the plans, which have been prepared, and the possibilities, which might be realized, call for. I would again strongly urge the providing of courses in subjects which could be readily given in the summer in a six weeks term. The satisfactory completion of such courses should mean freedom during the academic year for an increased amount of practical work, which is so important from the standpoint of the inexperienced student of medicine.

Respectfully submitted,

James C. Egbert, Director

August 17, 1907.

EXTENSION TEACHING

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

To the President of Columbia University in the City of New York,

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the third annual report of Extension Teaching, being that for the academic year 1906-07.

In general I have to report the continued progress and development of this part of the University's work.

Extension Teaching during the year just ended has provided instruction under the following heads:

- I.—Collegiate Courses for men and women that repeated, usually by the same College instructors, certain of the collegiate courses of Columbia College and Barnard College.
- II.—PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL COURSES for Teachers engaged in active service and others, given in cooperation with Teachers College.
- III.—EVENING TECHNICAL COURSES for technical and professional workers who desire to get instruction from University instructors in technical courses modified to their particular needs.
- IV.—LECTURE COURSE: given in local centres on University subjects of general interest and capable of public treatment in short courses.

GROUPS I. and II. are given both at the University and in local centres; GROUP III. is given only at the University; GROUP IV. is given only in local centres.

I.—Courses Given at the University

During the academic year just closed the courses offered by Extension Teaching in Group 1. were 35 in number; in Group II., 33; in Group III., 10. Total, 78 courses.

This is an increase of 17 courses over 1905-06.

Registrations

The enrollment of students registered in Extension Teaching at the University continues to increase with that regular growth due to the foundation of the work in the actual needs of the community. During the last academic year we have had at the University in Groups I. and II. I,210 persons, in Group III. 364 persons—a total registration of individuals to the number of 1,574. This is an increase of 373 over 1905-06.

The registration by courses in Group 1. numbered 873; in Group 11., 685 (credit, 414; non-credit, 241); in Group 111., 497. In addition we have enrolled in Teachers College classes many teachers in active service. Such registrations number 370. The total class registrations are therefore 2,425. This is an increase of 679 over last year.

The detailed registration of students in courses offered by Extension Teaching is as follows:

(The parenthetical numbers give the number of courses offered in the subject.)

CREDIT COURSES* (GROUPS I. AND II.)

COURSES REGISTRATIONS	COURSES REGISTRATIONS
Botany (2) 18 Domestic Science (1) 16 Education (2) 70 English (12) 489 Fine Arts (2) 47 Geography (1) 34 German (5) 99	Kindergarten Teaching (3) 43 Manual Training (3) 76 Mathematics (4) 54 Music (7) 63 Philosophy (2) 28 Physical Science (2) 21 Physics (1) 6 French (4) 73 Spanish (1) 9 Courses, 58; registration, 1,317.

^{*}That is, credited by the Faculty of Teachers College, toward the degree of B.S. and the appropriate diplomas.

Non-Credit Courses (Group II.)

Domestic Art (6)	
	Courses, 10; registrations, 241.

EVENING TECHNICAL COURSES (GROUP III.)

Design of Reinforced Concrete Structures. 28 Drafting 64 Electrical Engineering 40 Engineering Physics 42 Machine Design 11	Mathematics 126 Steam Engineering 8 Strength of Materials 82 Structural Design 54 Surveying 42 Courses, 10: registrations, 497.
---	---

The geographical distribution of students who come to the University for our courses is of interest. It shows on the one hand the field with which we are in touch, on the other the difficulties encountered by the students who come here for work.

Students Of the total number of students registered in Extension Teaching at the University—1,210 in Groups 1. and II.—776 come from Manhattan, 68 from Brooklyn, 30 from the Bronx, 27 from Oueens, 9 from Richmond. From the State of New York we have 105, coming from thirty-one towns -Amenia, Bedford Station, Cold Spring, Dobbs Ferry, East Islip, Fishkill, Freeport, Harrison, Hastings, Hempstead, Highland Falls, Huntington, Irvington, Larchmont, Lawrence, Mount Vernon, Newburgh, New Rochelle, Peekskill, Pleasantville, Port Chester, Poughkeepsie, Rockville Centre, Scarsdale, Spring Valley, Tuckahoe, Tuxedo Park, Valley Stream, Westchester, White Plains, Yonkers. From the State of New Tersey we have 185, coming from fifty-seven towns—Bayonne, Bloomfield, Bogota, Bound Brook, Butler, Caldwell, Campgaw, Cliffside, Closter, Coytesville, Dover, East Orange, East Rutherford, Edgewater, Elizabeth, Englewood, Everett, Forest Hill, Fort Lee, Freehold, Hackensack, Haledon, Haworth, Highwood, Highwood Park, Hoboken, Irvington, Jersey City, Kearny, Madison, Milburn, Montclair, Morristown, Newark, New Brunswick, Nutley, Old Bridge, Orange, Palisades Park,

Passaic, Paterson, Perth Amboy, Plainfield, Rahway, Ridgefield, Roseland, Roselle, Rutherford, South Orange, Summit, Tenafly, Trenton, Weehawken, Westfield, Westwood, Wharton, Woodbridge. From the State of Connecticut we have 7, coming from six towns—Greenwich, Litchfield, New Canaan, New London, Putnam, Stamford. From Pennsylvania we have 2, coming from East Stroudsburg and New Hope. From the District of Columbia we have I—from Washington.

In the Evening Technical Courses, Group III., of the 364 students, 205 come from Manhattan, 34 from Brooklyn, 63 from the Bronx, 6 from Queens, 2 from Richmond. From the State of New York we have 10, coming from three towns—Mount Vernon, White Plains, Yonkers. From the State of New Jersey we have 44, coming from seventeen towns—Arlington, Bayonne, Clifton, East Orange, Englewood, Grantwood, Harrison, Haworth, Hoboken, Jersey City, Maplewood, Newark, Passaic, Paterson, Perth Amboy, Rutherford, Weehawken.

II.—Courses Given in Local Centres

The courses given in local centres are (a) collegiate and professional courses of thirty to sixty hours (Groups 1. and 11.) and (b) shorter lecture courses (Group IV.).

In cooperation with the Board of Education of New York City we offered two courses, with 679 registrations; in cooperation with the Brooklyn Institute we offered eleven courses, with 152 registrations; with the Collegiate and Professional Brooklyn Teachers' Association, two courses. Courses with 97 registrations; with the Superintendent of Schools of Englewood, N. J., one course, with 124 registrations. The total number of courses given was sixteen—a decrease of one course compared with 1905-06; the total number of students, 1,052-a decrease of 501 registrations. This decrease was due to two causes. First, professors of Teachers College have been withdrawn largely from local centre work, especially in the Brooklyn Institute, leaving us to depend on new men. Second, the Board of Education courses were less

advantageously placed than in the previous year. These draw-backs will not be felt in the arrangements for 1907-08. There is a growing demand in other towns for collegiate and professional courses. The Paterson Teachers' Association has arranged for two collegiate courses, and arrangements with other associations are pending. The returns for 1907-08 will without doubt show the usual increase in work done.

The lecture courses show some interesting results. In cooperation with the Young Men's Christian Association and various other men's clubs of Springfield, Mass., Lecture Professor Hamlin and Mr. Arthur Stoughton Courses gave a course of five lectures on great cities and their architecture, intended to direct public taste to the character of great city architecture of the past in relation to the problem of the beautifying of modern cities. Our Froebel League lecturer in kindergarten education, Mrs. Marion B. B. Langzettel, has conducted successful courses at the Froebel League, in Montclair, and in Englewood. In Newark, the University and other clubs, with our cooperation, have founded the Newark Institute, an organization that promises much for the development of lecture work in that city. We are asked by that organization to offer there evening technical work in 1907-08, and we hope to establish in that great industrial city a series of evening technical courses such as we have offered this year at the University. As in previous years, most of our lecture courses are given in cooperation with the Board of Education of New York City and Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Our lecture courses (averaging six lectures to a course) numbered 52; the average attendance at each course was 160; the total attendance at courses of at least six lectures each was 8,337. This compares unfavorably with the record of last year, when we gave 53 courses, with an average attendance at each lecture of 228 and a total attendance at the courses of 12,112. The development of this phase of our work is still hampered by the lack of a sufficient body of lecturers.

The registration at courses given away from the University is in detail as follows:

COLLEGIATE AND PROFESSIONAL COURSES (GROUPS I. AND II.)

(Thirty to sixty hours each)

Biblical Literature (3) 28	German (4)
Education (3)	History (1)293
English (4)	Mathematics (1) 36
Courses, 16. Re	gistrations, 1,052,

LECTURE COURSE (GROUP IV.)

Anthropology (1)	German (5)635
Architecture (1)250	History (9)
Astronomy (2)	Kindergarten (2) 46
Domestic Science (1) 67	Manual Training (1)130
Education (1) 30	Metallurgy (2)506
English (12)	Music (5)
European Geography (2)745	Philosophy (1)
French (5)	
Courses, 52. Average attendance, 10	

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS IN EXTENSION TEACHING, 1904-07

Year	A	T THE UN	IVERSITY	IN LOCAL	Total		
		Re	egistratio	Students	Auditors	Students Collegiate, Pro-	
	Students	In Credit Courses	ln Non- Credit	In Evening Tech.	Credit Courses	Lecture Courses	fessional, Technical
1904-05	1,181	1,244	448		702	5,785	1,886
1905-06	1,201	1,615	128		1,631	14,944	2,832
1906-07	. 1,574 1,687 241 4		497	1,052	8,337	2,626	

During the last academic year we have published the following syllabi of courses. Series A contains the syllabi of collegiate and professional courses:

A, 18—School Administration. Professor Samuel T. Dutton.

A, 19—Modern European History. Professor Charles A.

BEARD.

A, 20—Theory and Practice of Teaching in Elementary Schools. Professor George D. Strayer.

The publications during the year just closed have begun to show a profit over the cost of publication.

General Considerations

The most important advance in the work of this division has been the founding of evening technical courses at the University. The development of modern industry Evening has vastly increased the need of technical knowl-Technical edge, especially among the men engaged in Courses structural and electrical engineering. mand for men with adequate technical equipment has been

In New York the applicants for admission to the Cooper Union, the Pratt Institute, the Mechanics' Institute, the Young Men's Christian Association courses are said to be more numerous than those institutions can adequately care for, while the local registration in correspondence schools for technical instruction is reputed to be very large.

Believing that the University should have a direct interest in the new problems of education brought on by a new industrial order, and that courses for technical workers could be given to advantage by competent instructors of the engineering schools of the University, the Administrative Board of Extension Teaching, in its meeting on October 30, 1906, authorized the giving of such courses at the University. Teachers College, with its customary helpfulness in projects of public education, placed its classrooms and the classrooms of the Speyer School at our service.

Through the effective cooperation of Professor Rautenstrauch, of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, and Mr. Benjamin R. Andrews, of the Speyer School, we were able to establish ten courses, for which there was adequate attend-The individuals registered in these evening technical courses numbered 364; the registration in the courses (some taking more than one course) numbered 497. The fees of the students provided for all expenses of instruction, printing, light, heat, and service.

An attendance so large at the outset of the work came as a surprise to us all. It demonstrates the readiness of workers to meet us when we adjust our work to their needs. The students in these courses were drawn from men engaged during the day in vocational callings, chiefly draftsmen in architects' offices (75), surveyors, surveyors' assistants, levelers, rod-men, chain-men (37), electricians (24), engineers (16), machinists (7); the remainder representing many other callings—bookkeepers, estimators, computors, carpenters, masons, telegraphers, foremen in construction plants, etc. Their average age was 23.05 years. The instructors and other University officers report that these new students have been remarkable in their bearing, intelligence, and zeal. Under strict regulations as to attendance and proficiency attested by examination, 140 students received certificates.

This part of our work is as yet necessarily experimental. We must adjust the material and method of college instruction to a very different class of student. We have not sought to establish courses of a professional school of engineering or architecture, but rather to help the technical worker to a better understanding of the principles of his calling—to create efficient assistants and foremen rather than engineers. But there will always be a need, especially in architecture and civil engineering, for courses that would normally entitle the student to college credit. In the announcement of these courses the utmost care will be taken to prevent any possibility of confusion with the courses of the professional school of the University.

The institution of evening technical courses brings us into vital touch with the latest problem of public education—the vocational training to which Germany and England are giving great attention. The solution we seek to offer in the evening technical courses will be only a partial one. But it may readily suggest and lead to a larger practical participation on our part in the work of industrial education. We shall go forward, therefore, in 1907-08 with further developments of this evening technical work, adding courses in architecture, industrial chemistry, fine arts, to make an offering of at least twenty courses.

No educator and no institution for education in a democracy can refuse help to men of the type of our evening technical students. They pursue knowledge after a full day's work, they pay for it out of the hard day's wage—these are conditions few college students have to endure. Work from students of this type, done as it is under the greatest limitations, must win sympathy from us all. It is the plus something that a man does over and above what is required of him, that which he requires of himself, that gives him character, dignity, and leading. We may hope that this new field of instruction may open the way to the capable and ambitious among the skilled artisans and professional assistants whereby many may reach the work and the place to which their talents rightly trained will call them.

One administrative problem has arisen through the determination of Teachers College to withdraw from the Administrative Board of Extension Teaching the control Present and administration of all courses based on its **Problems** curriculum, offered at the University, and to control and administer such courses itself. This action commits Teachers College to a more vital interest and more active participation in the education of non-matriculants, especially teachers in active service, and so far is greatly to be welcomed. There is work for all. Matriculants, likewise, who are nonresidents will find it easier to fulfil the statutory requirement with regard to residence when many additional courses are listed as regular that hitherto have been called Extension courses. But the change creates an anomalous situation in our University relations. Extension Teaching, according to the official definition of its functions, "facilitates and directs instruction for students not in academic residence, by means of various courses of instruction given at special times and places, both at the University and elsewhere. The University thus offers to men and women, especially to those engaged in teaching, who can give only a portion of their time to study, an opportunity to pursue some subjects included in a liberal education and to make progress, if they so desire, toward a degree in teaching or an academic degree." Teachers College will by its action occupy a part of the field of Extension Teaching. And the effective administration of quasi-regular courses and special classes by Teachers College will call for a new extension department and encroach upon the functions of the Administrative Board. If Columbia College and Barnard College followed the

example of Teachers College the work of the Administrative Board, except in local centres, would be nil. On grounds of general policy it is, in my opinion, advisable to maintain administrative unity in our work, if this could be done without injustice to the peculiar interests of Teachers College.

Another problem arises out of the peculiar conditions of credit attached to the collegiate and professional courses of instruction offered by Extension Teaching. It has been our custom to submit to the Faculty of Teachers College a list of such courses offered by Extension Teaching as constituted wholes or

parts of corresponding courses in one or other of the colleges of the University. While approving the courses of 1906-07 for credit, the Committee on Program of Studies of Teachers College expressed its opinion that "it could not in the future appropriately recognize for such credit academic courses given in Extension Teaching by members of the staff of Columbia College or Barnard College, unless such courses had been previously approved for credit by the Faculties of those Colleges." But the Faculties of Columbia College and Barnard College in 1905-06, by resolution, refused credit to regular courses when given in Extension Teaching. This action may have been intended merely for the control and discipline of the students of Columbia College and Barnard College, but its effect may be felt elsewhere and by students with whom they have no concern. The situation calls for legislative action if some two hundred non-resident students of Teachers College are not to suffer.

Such problems point to the need of a more general policy on the part of the Colleges toward Extension Teaching, and the perfecting of its status either as a coordinate member of the schools and faculties of the University, or for purposes of education, not administration, as an integral part of each college on whose curriculum it founds its courses.

In the development of our lecture courses we need the ablest type of instructor—the man of vital scholarship, of strong, likable personality, trained in effective address.

Need of Lecturers

is occupied with university duties or in other ways that lead to university honors and emoluments. I am tempted to say that those who will can't, and those who can won't, and thus the administrative officers struggle. But the sense of duty to the community grows among our officers of instruction, and I gratefully acknowledge the help afforded by some of our hardest-worked instructors in their participation in these lecture courses.

The steady development of Extension Teaching is perhaps best represented in the ratio of its tuition fees. The total receipts in 1902-03, before the special organiza-Ratio of 'tion of the work, were \$16,013; in 1903-04 (the Growth first year of organization) they were \$22,199; in 1904-05, \$29,882; in 1905-06, \$33,219; in 1906-07, \$42,131.90. Out of its receipts Extension Teaching has had to maintain and has maintained all parts of its work. The demand that an institution shall be self-supporting is a severe one in any field of higher education—perhaps, after trial of its worth, an unwise one. It means a slow rate of development and a heavy executive responsibility. One thinks in this regard pleasantly of the recent action of the State legislature of Wisconsin, by which the extension work of the University of Wisconsin will receive an annual subsidy of \$20,000. Our work, it is worth noting, has not taxed the finances of Teachers College or the University a dollar; it has needed no new building; it has simply turned the facilities offered by the buildings and instructors at times when they were not otherwise required, to create a new instrument of education capable of continuous expansion and increasing public service.

Respectfully submitted,
Frederick H. Sykes, Director

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

To the President of Columbia University in the City of New York,

SIR:

I have the honor to present herewith the report of the Secretary of the University for the year ending June 30, 1907:

The only change in the bulletins of information has been the revision and enlargement, under the direction of the Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, of the announcements of professional courses in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry and their combination into a single pamphlet of 149 pages. This contains for the first time in one of our bulletins a list of the names and addresses of graduates of the courses described.

It is, however, necessary to increase year by year the editions of the Bulletins, and it seems to me there is no question of the wisdom and economy of establishing as soon as may be practicable a printing plant of our own.

In the correspondence, which has remained about the same in bulk and content, the following facts are noticeable:

The opportunities offered by the new program of studies of Columbia College to furnish a broad basis for professional training without undue loss of time are evidently correbecoming more widely known. The number of spondence students in the University who were taking a combined academic and professional course in 1906-07 was 67, and we are each year receiving an increased number of requests from students and teachers for information with regard to these combined courses. There are also many inquiries from undergraduates of other colleges as to admission with advanced standing to our professional schools, particularly those of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry. The recent adoption of a uniform

first year in these schools will, among its many good results, simplify our correspondence with regard to transfers from other institutions.

The number of alumni who show their continued loyalty to the University by interesting themselves in the entrance of new students and in the establishment of our graduates in suitable positions is each year increasing—the alumni of Teachers College being among the most helpful to the University in both these matters—but the total is not so large as it might be. May I in this connection quote a paragraph from an article by an alumnus of the Massachusetts Institute, in the April, 1907, number of the Technology Review:

Most remarkable is the degree of influence for good or for evil exercised by the Institute graduates. It is demonstrably no mere piece of pedagogical piety to say that the name and success of Technology depend mainly on the conduct of the alumni—on their willingness to acknowledge and their eagerness to reward the service the Institute rendered them in training them. Those who cannot contribute largely from their earnings can render service none the less genuine by enthusiasm and sacrifice in maintaining esprit de corps in graduate meetings and associations, in extending by every legitimate means that subtly influential "general reputation," and in conducting, unofficiously, the constant recruiting which should send to Tech the most promising and desirable boys of scientific taste out of every community.

Not a few men are attracted to the University primarily through the reputation of the work of the Employment Committee; if it were possible to grant a small fund for advertising and clerical expenses for the use of the committee, its usefulness to the University could, I think, be materially increased.

The Summer Session is definitely taking its place as an integral part of the organization of the University. The judicious inclusion of courses prescribed for the professional degrees makes its usefulness very great to students from other colleges who wish to enter our courses with advanced standing, and this usefulness may be still further increased in the future.

I venture to renew my suggestion of last year that the whole question of scholarship appointments and other aid to students be looked into. A careful statistical study of the records of the scholarship holders in the different schools both before and after graduation as compared with non-holders, and an inquiry as to what happens

to men who apply for aid and fail to receive it, might lead to modifications in our present system of appointments.

One or two of the Scholarship Committees, following the example of the Fellowship appointments, have, at the time when the applications of all candidates are before them and their relative qualifications are freshly in mind, selected alternates for the filling of possible vacancies. I would recommend that this be made the uniform practice, for not only is it more likely to ensure the best appointments in the event of vacancies, but it enables prompt and definite information to be given to all candidates as to their chance for a scholarship. Possibly one or two places should be left in each list for candidates appearing in the fall, but this need not interfere with the general principle of appointing alternates.

It might be well also to create three or four scholarships at large, available upon appointment by the President in any school of the University to cover cases of emergency. An addition, say, of \$10,000 to the principal of our loan fund would be another means of helping deserving students to take up or to complete their University work when without it this work would have to be abandoned, or indefinitely postponed.

It is a disappointment to have to repeat the statement made last year of the lack of interest in the prizes open to competition by students. In 1907 the University was unable to award the Bunner Medal, English Seminary

Prize, Bennett Prize, Convers Prize, and the Joseph Mather Smith Prize, because there were no suitable candidates. If the instructors in the appropriate courses made a point of bringing these competitions to the attention of their more ambitious students sufficiently early in the year, there would be more competitors.

I believe that the recent action of the Faculty of Medicine toward the standardizing of the academic titles in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the concurrence therein of the University Council, is a step in the right direction. What we need ultimately, it seems to me, is a broad distinction in our academic nomenclature between those persons, both officers and students, whose

primary occupation is their University work, and those to whom this is only secondary. In the medical school, for instance, there is nothing at present to indicate that the 345 students do not receive the undivided attention of 163 officers, not including 64 clinical assistants, whereas, as a matter of fact, the extramural officers and other incidental instructors whose University work does not exceed eight hours weekly and may not be more than two or three hours a week for only part of the year, make up 75 per cent. of this total of officers.

These questions of nomenclature and classification are not trivial matters, and are becoming increasingly important. estimation of an institution in the public mind will as time goes on be more and more influenced by the comparative reports published by such impartial bodies as the Carnegie Foundation. Comparative tables of this kind are potentially of great value, not only in giving credit where it is due, but in pointing the way for improvement to institutions wishing to increase their usefulness. Unless some logical basis of classification can be devised, however, these studies may do more harm than good. I trust that the Carnegie Foundation will sooner or later make a report based upon the actual hours of instruction offered by each grade of officer, plus a fair approximation of the additional time given directly to students in conferences and the like, and also a total record of student hours of attendance. Conclusions based upon such figures would not always coincide, I think, with those based upon statistics made up in the present way. Something of this kind was suggested at the meeting of the Association of American Universities in 1902, but so far as I know the suggestion has never been followed out by any institution. The officers of the Foundation, from the comparative ease with which they can obtain the necessary data, and from their freedom from time-consuming routine, are in a position to do work of this character which should be of the greatest value.

The year has been a notable one as regards extra-curricular meetings. The opening exercises filled the gymnasium. The meeting at the University in December of the American Association for the Advancement of Science brought a number of most welcome

guests and emphasized, if emphasis were needed, the wisdom of the Trustees in making possible the establishment of the Faculty Club. It had never before been possible for our officers to make suitable return for the hospitalities which they had received at similar gatherings at other institutions.

The opening exercises of Hamilton Hall and the dedication of St. Paul's Chapel on February 2 and 3 are spoken of on pages 1 and 2. On April 16 a reception was tendered to the delegates of the International Peace Conference at Earl Hall. The one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was suitably celebrated on June 10 and 11 (see page 53).

The Commencement exercises were generally regarded as the most impressive in the history of the University. The spontaneous tribute to the Governor of the State of New York will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Seven hundred men at the Alumni luncheon following the formal exercises crowded our temporary memorial hall to the very doors. The committee in charge of the decennial reunion furnished an admirable precedent by having their evening entertainment in the open air, on the lawn in front of Hamilton Hall.

The public lectures (see page 132) were immensely successful and were more generally attended by officers, students and alumni—for whom after all they are primarily intended—than ever before. At each of Professor William James's lectures on Pragmatism one could have called a meeting of almost any University Faculty with excellent chances of obtaining a quorum. President Wilson's Blumenthal Foundation lectures had to be moved from hall to hall in the vain hope of seating his audiences, a commentary on our need for a suitable lecture hall. Professor Gilbert Murray's lecture on the Iliad and Kenyon Cox's on Rembrandt were among the most brilliant that have ever been delivered at Columbia.

In future it might be well to reduce rather than to increase the number of speakers, as conflicts are in certain cases unavoidable, and a hard-working student can not attend more than a limited number of outside lectures without prejudice to his work. On the other hand, the responsibility of the University

in providing public lectures for persons outside its own community is not nearly so heavy as it was when the present system was inaugurated. Our own work in extension teaching now provides for those who desire connected series of lectures either without charge or at a nominal cost, and similar work is being carried on by the Public Lectures Bureau of the Board of Education of New York City, and by other agencies.

The completion of St. Paul's Chapel has enabled the University to serve the people of the City of New York in new and very important ways. The religious services and organ recitals are spoken of elsewhere in this volume. See page 138.

Little by little the University is acquiring a valuable collection of academic portraits. This year three portraits of profes-

Academic Portraits

sors have been presented to the University: a portrait of Professor Hamlin, painted by J. Reading Kelley; one of Professor John G. Curtis, by William D. Smedley; and one of Professor George Morewood Lefferts, by Reese.

Professor Tombo made his second visit as the representative of the University Council to the various alumni associations and shorter trips were made by the President and other members of the University throughout the year. Details are given in the University Quarterly for March, pages 210-214, and for June, pages 409-411.

The University was represented at academic meetings other

than alumni gatherings, as follows:-

At the four hundredth anniversary of the University of Aberdeen by Dr. Arnold Hague; the Haystack Celebration at Williams College by Mr. John Crosby Brown of the Board of Trustees; the American Institute of Architecture by Mr. Charles F. McKim; the opening of the new building of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, by Mr. Goetze; the exercises commemorative of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Episcopal Parish at Stratford, Conn. (the parish of Samuel Johnson, first President of King's College), by Professor Dunning; the opening of the new Engineering Societies Building in New York by Professor Burr and Mr. Goetze; the

seventy-fifth anniversary of Lafayette College by Professors Cattell and Lodge; the fiftieth anniversary of the University of the South and the fiftieth anniversary of Washington University, by Professor G. R. Carpenter; the Congress of Americanists at Quebec by Professor Boas; the dedication of the new Harvard Medical School buildings by Professor Lambert.

The University was represented at the meeting of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland by Professors Fiske and McCrea; at the meeting of the colleges of New York State by Professors Keyser and McCrea; and at the meeting of the Association of American Universities by Professors Munroe Smith and W. H. Carpenter.

Meetings of the University Council and of the several Faculties and Boards were held as follows:

University Council	5 meetings
Committee on Higher Degrees	7 "
Faculty of Columbia College	4 "
" Law	3 "
" Medicine	8 "
" Applied Science	5 "
" Political Science.	6 "
" Philosophy	7 "
" Pure Science	j "
" Fine Arts	2 "
	ž "
"Barnard College	9 11
"Teachers College	3 "
College of Pharmacy	1
Administrative Board, Summer Session	2 "
Administrative Board, Extension Teaching	3 "

The Record of Leaves of Absence, formerly printed in this Report, will be found on page 127.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Thorndike, October, 1906 (to take up his permanent work as a teacher), Mr. Fackenthal was promoted to the chief clerkship, and the secretaryship of the Employment Committee, thus vacated, after being temporarily carried on by Mr. W. D. Knight, '06, and Mr. Kenneth S. Webb, '06, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Frank A. Dickey, '07.

Respectfully submitted,

F. P. Keppel, Secretary of the University

APPENDIX 1

STATISTICS REGARDING THE TEACHING AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1906-07

SUMMARY OF OFFICERS

Professors 1905-06 Adjunct Professors 134 Adjunct Professors and Lecturers 18 Clinical Professors and Lecturers 18 Instructors 83 Demonstrators 11 Assistant Demonstrators 3 Tutors 40 Curators 2 Lecturers and other special officers of instruction 36 Assistants 47 Clinical Assistants 70	1906-07 142 47 19 85 12 40 2 44 63 64
Officers of Instruction	518 19 14
Total	551

VACANCIES

By Death, Resignation, or Expiration of Term of Appointment, occurring, unless otherwise indicated, on June 30, 1907

Professors and Administrative Officers

JOHN W. BURGESS, Ph.D., LL.D., as Theodore Roosevelt Professor of American History and Institutions.

WILLIAM H. CARPENTER, Ph.D., as Delegate to University Council from the Faculty of Philosophy.

George F. Fisher, Bursar.

George H. Fox, M.D., Professor of Dermatology.

Frank J. Goodnow, LL.D., as Acting Dean of the Faculty of Political

FREDERICK R. HUTTON, Ph.D., Sc.D., Professor of Mechanical Engineer-

ing.

James F. Kemp, E.M., Sc.D., as Delegate to University Council from Faculty of Pure Science. EDMUND HOWD MILLER, Ph.D. (died November 8), Professor of Analyt-

ical Chemistry.

JOHN KROM REES, E.M., Ph.D. (died March 9), Emeritus Professor of Astronomy.

HERMANN SCHUMACHER, Ph.D., Kaiser Wilhelm Professor of German History and Institutions.

George F. Sever (December 31), as Acting Dean of the Faculty of

Applied Science.

Instructors

CHARLES H. PECK, M.D. (August 27), Instructor in Surgery. GRENVILLE TEMPLE SNELLING, B.S., Instructor in Architecture. FRANKLIN M. STEPHENS, M.D., Instructor in Otology. WILLIAM S. STONE, M.D., Instructor in Gynecology. FITZHUGH TOWNSEND (died December 11), Instructor in Electrical Engineering. JAMES R. WHITING (February 15), Instructor in Genito-Urinary Diseases.

Tutors

JOHN G. BOWMAN, A.M. (February 1), Tutor in English. WILLIAM H. BUSSEY, Ph.D., Tutor in Mathematics. WALTER B. PITKIN, A.B. (February 1), Tutor in Philosophy. RALPH C. RINGWALT, A.B., Tutor in English. CLIFFORD T. SWART, Mech.E., Tutor in Mechanical Engineering. C. OTTO VON DANNENBERG, B.E., Tutor in Electrical Engineering. WILLIAM H. YATES, C.E., Tutor in Civil Engineering.

Lecturers and Other Special Officers of Instruction

CHARLES H. AYRES, A.B., LL.B., Lecturer in Law. MORRIS R. COHEN, Ph.D., Lecturer in Philosophy. FREDERIC T. COOPER, Ph.D., Lecturer in Latin. PREDERIC I. COUPEN, IN.D., Lecturer in English.
PAUL L. HAWORTH, A.M. (February 1), Lecturer in History.
ALFRED HAYES, JR., A.M., LL.B., Lecturer in Law.
VIVIAN A. C. HENMON, Ph.D. (January 1), Lecturer in Psychology. HARWOOD HOADLEY, A.B., Lecturer in Classical Philology.

JOSEPH LARMOR, Sc.D., non-resident Lecturer in Mathematical Physics. ROBERT LAU, Ph.D., Gustav Gottheil Lecturer in Semitic Languages. OTTO LUMMER, Ph.D., non-resident Lecturer in Mathematical Physics.
ARTHUR J. METTLER, B.S., Lecturer in Analytical Chemistry.
ALLEN H. NELSON, A.M. (November 1), Lecturer in Physics.
EDWARD L. STEVENSON, Ph.D., Lecturer in Geography. Guy A. Tawney, Ph.D. (March 1), Lecturer in Philosophy. Frederic L. Wells, Ph.D., Lecturer in Psychology. Albert C. Whitaker, Ph.D., Lecturer in Economics and Social Science.

Assistants

- Hugh Auchincloss, M.D., Assistant in Clinical Pathology.
 Norman F. Butler, A.B., Assistant in English.
 J. Ramon del Rio, Mech.E., Assistant in Mechanical Engineering.
 Sven Froeberg, A.B. (March 1), Acting Assistant in Psychology.
 Charles Galwey, A.B., Assistant in English.
 James C. Greenway, M.D. (January 1), Assistant in Clinical Pathology.
 Clinton B. Knapp, M.D., Assistant in Bacteriology and Hygiene.
 Charles S. Mead, A.M., Assistant in Zoölogy.
 Annina Periam, Ph.D., Assistant in the Germanic Languages and
 Literatures Literatures.

- JOHN N. PRING, M.Sc., Assistant in Electro-Chemistry.
 WILLIAM C. RUEDIGER, Ph.D., Assistant in Psychology.
 HARRISON R. STEEVES, A.M., Assistant in English.
 ROBERT M. STRONG, Mech.E. (December 30), Assistant in Mechanical Engineering.
- CAMILLE A. TOUSSAINT, A.M., Assistant in Mathematics Philip Van Ingen, M.D., Assistant in Medicine.
- LEON E. WOODMAN, A.M., Assistant in Physics.
 SAMUEL H. WOODS, M.E., Assistant in Mechanical Engineering.

PROMOTIONS To take effect, unless otherwise indicated, July 1, 1907.

			C	HAN	GES IN	I STAI	FF			125
HENRY C. SHERMAN, Ph.D	FREDERICK PETERSON, M.D	Superintend- Buildings and	in Medical	EARL B. LOVELL, C.E	in Medical	GRACE A. HUBBARD, A.MLecturer Daniel Jordan, B.S., Pd.BInstructor	FREDERICK A. GOETZE, M.Sc. (Jan. 1)Superintendent of Build- Dean of the Faculty of ings and Grounds Applied Science and	MAURICE A. BIGELOW, Ph.D	Pearce Bailey, M.D	Professors and Administrative FROM
Professor	Professor Adjunct Professor	Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds	Adjunct Professor Professor Adjunct Professor Adjunct Professor	Professor Professor	Adjunct Professor Adjunct Professor Adjunct Professor	Consulting Engineer Adjunct Professor Adjunct Professor	Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science and	or Professor Adjunct Professor Medical Adjunct Professor	Protessor Adjunct Professor and Adjunct Professor	oe Officers
Organic Analysis	Psychiatry Germanic Philology		Zoölogy Philosophy Philosophy Clinical Medicine	Civil Engineering Clinical Surgery	English English Clinical Medicine	English Romance Languages		Biology Metallography Clinical Medicine	Law Neurology Politics	SUBJECT

SUBIECT	Obstetrics	Orthopædic Surgery	Gynecology		Geology Organic Chemistry	Romance Languages	and Literatures Assaying	Botany	Analytical Chemistry Pathology Medicine		Germanic Languages	and Literatures Biological Chemistry Philosophy	Zoölogy Chemistav	Botany	Civil Engineering Electrical Engineering	Physics		Zoölogy Mathematics History Analytical Chemistry	t sycilology
10	Adjunct Professor Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the Col- lege of Pharmacy	Adjunct Professor	Clinical Lecturer and Gynecology Instructor		Instructor Instructor Instructor	Instructor	Instructor	Instructor	Instructor Instructor Instructor		Tutor	Tutor Tutor	Tutor Tutor	Tutor	I utor Tutor	Tutor		Lecturer Lecturer Lecturer Lecturer	-cetalet
NAME	JAMES D. VOORHEES, M.DLecturer Anton Vorisek, Phar.D. (Oct. 2)Instructor in Pharmacy	Royal Whitman, M.DInstructor Clinical Lecturer	Frank R. Oastler, M.D. (Dec. 3)Instructor	Instructors	CHARLES P. Berkey, Ph.DTutor Victor J. Chambers, Ph.DTutor Bergen Davis, Ph.DTutor	JOHN D. FITZ-GERALD, II., Ph. DTutor	EVERETT J. HALLTutor	TRACY E, HAZEN, Ph.D.	KARL M. Vocel, M.D. Assistant LINSLY R. Williams, M.D. (Dec. 3) Assistant	Tutors	ALEXANDER O. BECHERT, A.MLecturer	William N. Berg, Ph.D. HAROLD C. Brown, Ph.D. (Feb. 1)Assistant	OTTO KRESS, B.S. A.M. Assistant	Marion E. Latham, A.M. Assistant	C. OTTO VON DANNENBERG, B.E. (Feb. 1)Assistant	SAMUEL K. WILLIAMS, Ph.DLecturer	Lecturers	William K. Gregory, A.M. Assistant George W. Hartwell, A.M. Assistant Maude A. Huttmann, A.M. Assistant Arthur J. Mettler, B.S. (Oct. 1). Assistant Frederic L. Wells, Ph.D. (Jan. 1).	

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

for the year 1906-07 was granted to the following officers:

JOHN W. BURGESS, Ph.D., LL.D. Ruggles Professor of Political Science and Constitutional Law and Dean of the Faculty of Political Science.

GEORGE R.CARPENTER, A.B., D.C.L. Professor of Rhetoric and English (Sabbatical) Composition.

RICHARD ELWOOD DODGE, A.M....Professor of Geography in Teachers College.

Benjamin D. Woodward, Ph.D. Professor of the Romance Languages and Literatures.

GEORGE S. FULLERTON, Ph.D., LL.D. Professor of Philosophy.

James S. C. Wells, Ph.D...... Adjunct Professor of Analytical Chemistry.

MARY ADELAIDE NUTTING......Professor of Domestic Administration in Teachers College.

VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE, A.M...Tutor in English in Barnard College.

CHANGES OF TITLE

To take effect, unless otherwise indicated, on July 1, 1907.

Professors

GARY N. CALKINS, Ph.D.... Professor of In- Professor of Protovertebrate Zoöl- zoölogy

WILLIAM J. GIES, Ph.D. (Feb-Professor of Phys-Professor of Biolography 1) iological Chemistry istry

IRA H. Woolson, E.M..... Adjunct Professor of Mechanical Engineering ing

Clinical Lecturers

JOHN B. WALKER, M.D..... Clinical Lecturer in Surgery and Instructor in Surgery

Instructors

NELLIS B. FOSTER, M.D. (Feb- Instructor in Phys- Instructor in Biologruary 4) iological Chemistry

GEORGE H. RYDER, M.D..... Instructor in Ob- Instructor in Gynestetrics cology
ARTHUR M. SHRADY, M.D... Instructor in Phys- Instructor in Hydro-

ical Diagnosis therapy

Tutors

Gustav M. Meyer, Sc.D. Tutor in Physio-(February 4)...... logical Chemistry

Tutor in Biological Chemistry

Lecturers

BERTHOLD LAUFER, Ph.D.... Lecturer in An- Lecturer in Chinese thropology and Assistant in Chinese nese

Assistants

Assistants							
	Warner Brown, A.M Assistant in Phi- Assistant in Psychologophy ogy						
	MICCO M. A. FONTRIER, A.B Assistant in Phys- Assistant in Mechanics						
	James M. Kent, M.D Assistant in Ma- Assistant in Applied teria Medica and Therapeutics Therapeutics						
	JAMES S. MACGREGOR, M.S Assistant in Me- Assistant in Civil chanical Engi- Engineering neering						
	WILLIAM R. MAY, M.D Assistant in Ma- Assistant in Applied teria Medica and Therapeutics Therapeutics						
	WILLIAM SALANT, M.D. (Feb- Assistant in Phys- Assistant in Biologruary 4) iological Chemistry istry						
	J. EDWIN SINCLAIR, B.S. (Jan- Lecturer in Chem- Assistant in Analytuary 7) istry ical Chemistry						
	WILLIAM H. WELKER, B.S. Assistant in Phys- Assistant in Biolog- (February 4) iological Chemistry						

APPOINTMENTS

To take effect, unless otherwise indicated, July 1, 1907.

Professors and Administrative Officers

NAME	OFFICE
SIMON BARUCH, M.D	
WILLIAM T. Brewster, A.M	
GEORGE R. CARPENTER, A.B., D.C.L.	Delegate to University Council from Faculty of Philosophy
HARRY A. CUSHING, Ph.D., LL.B.	
Charles S. Danielson	
EDWARD K. HAYT, A.M	Assistant Bursar
(September 1)	D
Cassius J. Keyser, Ph.D	Delegate to University Council from Faculty of Pure Science
K. G. Rudolf Leonhard, J.U.D	Kaiser Wilhelm Professor of Ger- man History and Institutions
SAMUEL McCune Lindsay, Ph.D.	Professor of Social Legislation
Mrs. Vladimir G. Simkhovitch, B.A	Adjunct Professor of Social Economy
GEORGE D. STRAYER, Ph.D	Adjunct Professor of Elementary Education in Teachers College
HENRY Suzzallo, Ph.D	Adjunct Professor of Elementary Education in Teachers College
Mabel F. Weeks, A.B	

Clinical Professors

ME		OFFICE

PORTER F. CHAMBERS, M.D	Clinical Professor of Gynecology
FRANCIS HUBER, M.D	Professor of Clinical Medicine

Instructors

HOWARD D. COLLINS, M.D I	instructor in Surgery
WILLIAM DARRACH, M.D I	nstructor in Surgery
(November 5)	
GEORGE H. McFARLAND, JR., M.D. I	Instructor in Obstetrics
RAYMOND C. OSBURN, Ph.D I	nstructor in Zoölogy
HARRY L. PARR, A.B., Mech.E I	nstructor in Mechanical Engineer-
	ing
T. LAURANCE SAUNDERS, M.D I	instructor in Otology
HARMON SMITH, M.D I	instructor in Clinical Laryngology

Tutors

ERNEST S. BATES, A.M	Tutor in English
EDGAR S. DOWNS, Ph.D	Tutor in Electrical Engineering
EDWARD J. KUNZE, B.S., M.E	Tutor in Mechanical Engineering
ALLEN W. PORTERFIELD, A.M	Tutor in the Germanic Languages and Literatures
RALPH C. RINGWALT, A.B	
(February I)	I (tto) iii Eligiisii
Edgar H. Sturtevant, Ph.D	Tutor in Classical Philology

Lecturers

EUGENE E. AGGER, Ph.D	Lecturer in Political Economy
(November 5) FREDERIC T. COOPER, Ph.D (October 1)	Lecturer in Latin
	Gustav Gottheil Lecturer in Semitic Languages
CARLTON HUNTLEY HAYES, A.M (December 4)	
ERNEST S. HOLCOMBE, M.E (October 1)	Lecturer in Electrical Engineering
ARTHUR O. LOVEJOY, A.M THOMAS R. POWELL, A.B., LL.B SAMUEL R. WILLIAMS, Ph.D (October 9)	Lecturer in Public Law
(0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	

Assistants

DAVID G. ALLEN, M.D	Assistant in Bacteriology and
	Hygiene
M. Leroy Arnold, A.M	
Frank C. Becker, A.B	Assistant in Philosophy
WILLIAM BLANCARD, M.D	Assistant in Genito-Urinary Dis-
	eases
BAVARD BOYESEN A B	Assistant in English

NAME	OFFICE
Warner Brown, A.M	
CHAUNCEY C. CHAPIN, B.S (November 13)	Assistant in Physics
EDWARD CUSSLER, M.D	Assistant in Clinical Pathology
(January 30) CHESTER A. DARLING, A.M	Assistant in Botany
(September 26) J. RAMON DEL RIO, Mech.E	Assistant in Mechanical Engineer-
(January 11) HAVEN EMERSON, M.D	ing
(November 5) KAUFMAN G. FALK, B.S., Ph.D	
(November 13)	
CHARLES S. FISCHER, M.D (December 3)	Assistant in Medicine
CLAUDE A. FRINK, M.D	Assistant in Medicine Acting Assistant in Psychology
(January 1) CURTENIUS GILLETTE, M.D	Assistant in Medicine
(November 5) Malcolm Goodridge, M.D	Assistant in Diseases of Children
(February 15) JAMES C. GREENWAY, M.D	Assistant in Clinical Pathology
(November 5)	Assistant in Electrical Engineering
Crowny V HAAG M D	Assistant in Diseases of Children
SIDNEY V. HAAS, M.D HENRY VAN V. HOLCOMB, M.D	Assistant in Diseases of Children
(Name of a)	Assistant in Surgery
(November 5) HARRY L. HOLLINGSWORTH, A.B	Assistant in Psychology
(January I) PETER IRVING, M.D	Assistant in Clinical Pathology
(November 5)_	
EDWIN KIRK, A.B	Assistant in Palæontology Assistant in Physics
(October 9) Charles F. Lawson, A.M	Assistant in English
ROBERT H. McConnell, M.D	Assistant in Diseases of Children
Howard H. Mason, M.D	Assistant in Medicine
Alfred C. Prentice, M.D	Assistant in Surgery
(November 5) John N. Pring, M.Sc	Assistant in Electro-Chemistry
(November 12)	
HARRY W. REDDICK, A.M JAMES I. RUSSELL, M.D	Assistant in Mathematics Assistant in Surgery
(November 5) Adolphe M. Sayre, A.B	Assistant in English
(September 1)	A * 1 1 * TO1 -1
WILLARD L. SEVERINGHAUS, A.M FRANK H. SEWALL, A.B., C.E	Assistant in Physics Assistant in Civil Engineering
(September 26) Charles A. Stewart, A.M	Assistant in Mineralogy
(January 1) CHARLES E. TAYLOR, B.S., A.M	Assistant in Amalatical Chamisters
JOHN W. TAYLOR, B.S., A.M	Assistant in Analytical Chemistry Assistant in English
EDWARD D. THURSTON, JR., Mech.E.	Assistant in English Assistant in Mechanical Engineering

	OFFICE	
Assistant in	Surgery	
Assistant in	Electrical	Engineering
Assistant in	Electrical	Engineering
Assistant in	Physics	0 0
Assistant in	Clinical P.	athology
Assistant in	Medicine	
	Assistant in Assistant in Assistant in Assistant in	Assistant in Surgery Assistant in Electrical Assistant in Electrical Assistant in Physics Assistant in Clinical Passistant in Medicine

Emeritus Professor

Frederick R. Hutton, E.M.,	Emeritus Professor of Mechanical
Ph.D., Sc.D	

APPENDIX 2

ADDRESSES, PUBLIC LECTURES, CONCERTS AND RECITALS*

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNIVERSITY UNIVERSITY SPEAKERS

Opening Exercises

Morningside

September 26. The Technical School and the University. Professor Burr.
Inaugural Address of the Kaiser Wilhelm Professor.
Professor Schumacher.

Medical School

September 27. Medical Ideas and Medical Tendencies. Professor Holt.

Opening of St. Paul's Chapel

February 4. Sermon. Rev. Langdon C. Stewardson, President of Hobart College.

Commencement Week

Baccalaureate Service

June 9. Sermon. Rev. George Hodges, D.D., D.C.L., Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.

Address to the Graduating Class under the Faculty of Applied Science

June 10. Some Phases of the American Railroad Problem.

STUYVESANT FISH, A.M.

Address to the Graduating Class in the School of Law

June 11. A Century of "Judge-made" Law. WILLIAM B. HORN-BLOWER, LL.D.

Address to the Members of Phi Beta Kappa

June 11. A Democratic Economy. TALCOTT WILLIAMS, L.H.D.

June 12. Commencement Address. President BUTLER.

*See also page 50 for special lectures in Medicine,

Lectures on the Fine Arts

November 5. Roman Forms in Renaissance Architecture. Professor Hamlin.

Mr. Edward R. Smith

Roman Sculpture. November 12.

Medieval Sculpture. ነ9.

" The Quattrocento: first half. The Quattrocento: second half. 26. December 3.

10. Michelangelo.

Early Baroque Scuipture. 17.

1907.

"

"

..

January 7. Late Baroque and Modern Sculpture.

14. Dr. William Rimmer.

- " Persian Art. Professor Jackson. 21.
 - 28. Decorative Painting in Its Relation to Architecture. Professor Hamlin.

George Kriehn, Ph.D.

- The Painting of the Trecento. February 4.
 - The Florentine Realists. II.
 - 18. The Later Fifteenth Century.
 - Leonardo and Michelangelo. 25.

March Raphael. 4.

- II. The Lombard Schools. "
 - 18. Titian and the Venetians.

In Cooperation with the National Academy of Design

March 6. Some General Considerations in Architecture. Professor HAMLIN.

Rembrandt. Kenyon Cox, N.A. 13.

" The Limitations of Art Criticism. Samuel Isham, N.A. Durer. John F. Weir, N.A. Tiepolo. Edwin M. Blashfield, N.A. 20. "

27.

April 3.

10. Radicalism in Art. Howard Pyle, A.N.A.

17. Some Observations on Mural Painting in Italy. Fred-ERIC CROWNINSHIELD, A.N.A.

On the George Blumenthal Foundation

Practical Problem in American Politics

ALBERT SHAW, LL.D., Editor of "The Review of Reviews"

- The Present Character of Our Democracy, with the January 9. Problems Relating to Population.
 - " Distribution and Development of the American Domain. 16. "

Political Life and Organization. 23.

66 Public Opinion and the Forms of Democratic Expression. 30.

February 6. The Economic Life of the People.

Economic Exchange. 13. " Public Policy. 20.

Public Administration. 27.

"

"

Party Government in the United States

Woodrow Wilson, Ph.D., LL.D., President of Princeton University

March Constitutional Government.

The Place of the Government of the United States in Constitutional Development.

15.

April 5. 12.

The President of the United States.
The Senate.
The Judiciary.
The States and the Federal Government. Party Government in the United States.

Hewitt Lectures at Cooper Union

The Doctrine of Evolution: Its Basis and Its Scope

Professor Crampton

February The Living Organism and Its Natural History. 4. The Structure and Development of Animals as Evidence II. of Evolution.

The Evidence of Fossil Remains. 18.

Evolution as a Natural Process. 25. The Physical Evolution of the Human Species and of March Human Races.

The Mental Evolution of Man. II.

Social Evolution as a Biological Process. 18. Evolution and the Higher Human Life. 25.

UNDER FACULTY AND DEPARTMENTAL AUSPICES

Department of Geology

February 15. The Yellowstone Park: Its Geology and Scenery. Charles Truax, M.D.

Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures

4. Gerhart Hauptmann. Eugene Kühnemann, Ph.D., March Professor in the University of Breslau.

Department of Greek

GILBERT MURRAY, M.A., LL.D., formerly Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow

The Iliad and Its Relations to Traditional Poetry

15. The Iliad as a Great Poem. May 17. Ionia and Attica.

Department of Indo-Iranian Languages

Professor Jackson (unless otherwise indicated)

Brahman and Buddhist Rulers of India. January

Mohammedan Emperors of India. 15.

.. Oriental and Occidental Ballad Poetry. 22. "

Omar Khayyam. 29.

" Early Persian Art and Sculpture. 21.

Kipling's India. Dr. Lucia C. G. Grieve. Great Dramatists of Early India. Dr. George C. O. February 5. 19.

HAAS, College of the City of New York. .. Persian Poetry. 26.

The Teachings of Zoroaster. Manecji Nusservanji March 5. DHALLA, of Karachi, India.

Departments of Law, History, Economics, and Public Law

The Aims and Methods of Comparative Ancient Law. April Paul Vinogradoff, D.C.L., LL.D., Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford.

Departments of Philosophy and Psychology

Pragmatism

WILLIAM JAMES, LL.D., Professor of Philosophy in Harvard University

January 20. Philosophy and Life.

The Pragmatic Method. 30. " 31. Examples of Its Application to Old Philosophic Ques1. tions.

February

"

..

5. 6. "

Pragmatism and Common Sense. Pragmatism and Truth. Pragmatism and Humanism. Pragmatism and Religion. " ..

Department of Music

February 12, 19, and 26. Concerts of Chamber Music.

Organ Recital. GASTON M. DETHIER, Organist, St. March 5. Francis Xavier's Church.

S. ARCHER GIBSON, Organist, Brick Organ Recital. 12 Church.

Pianoforte Recital. Professor RÜBNER. IQ.

Concert of the University Chorus. Miss S. L. Griggs, 22. Soloist.

Organ Recital. W. C. HAMMOND, Professor of Music, 26. Mt. Holyoke College.

Organ Recital. Hamilton C. MacDougall, Professor April 2. of Music, Wellcsley College.

Pianoforte Recital. Professor RÜBNER. 10.

Organ Recital. HORATIO PARKER, Professor of Music, 16. $ar{Y}$ ale University.

18. Concert of Chamber Music.

Organ Recital. HENRY DIKE SLEEPER, Professor of 23. Music, Smith College.

Organ Recital. RICHARD HENRY WARREN, Director, 30. Church Choral Society.

May Organ Recital. Felix Lamond, Organist, Trinity Chapel. 7.

14.

Concert of Chamber Music. Concert of Original Compositions, by students of the 16. Department.

"

Division of Oriental Languages

Japanese Life and Customs

- M. Honda, Professor of English in the Higher Normal College of Tokyo
- January 16. Modern Period. "23. Early Period.
 - 30. Medieval Period.

Department of Physics

- Otto Lummer, Ph.D., Professor of Experimental Physics in the University of Breslau, Lecturer in Mathematical Physics in Columbia University, 1906-07
- February 15. Kirchhoff's law and the realization of black-body radiations.
 - 16. The importance of Kirchhoff's law in spectrum-analysis and the validity of Draper's law.
 - 22. The Stefan-Boltzman law and radiation-pressure.
 - 23. The maximum law in black-body radiation and measurements of energy in the spectrum.
- March I. The equation of the spectrum of black-body radiation.
 - 2. Determination of the temperature of the sun, and recent solar theories.
 - "8. Temperature scale based upon the theory of radiation, and optical pyrometry.
 - Scientific foundation of the economic production of light, the aim in technical illumination.
 - "15. Mechanics of radiation and light-giving on the basis of the electron theory.
 - 16. Theory and accomplishment of modern dispersion apparatus of high resolving power.
- Joseph Larmor, A.M., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, England, Lecturer in Mathematical Physics in Columbia University, 1906-07
- March 27. The origin and history of the fundamental dynamical ideas.
 - 28. The history of the physical ideas connected with energy and its transformations.
- April 5. The formulation, from the physical aspect, of the framework of Pure Analytical Dynamics.
 - 6. The fundamental place of the Hamiltonian Principle of Action, and the application of the Hamilton-Lagrange method in Geometrical Optics; in Physical Optics (MacCullagh) leading on to and being absorbed in Flectrical Theory (Maxwell)
 - Electrical Theory (Maxwell).

 12. Application of the doctrine of Energy in the Theory of Solutions. Partial or osmotic pressures and forces of diffusion.
 - "
 13. Application to Radiation and Cosmical Physics. Vital Phenomena.

Department of Romance Languages and Literatures

In French

- November I. Richelieu et Pierre Corneille. Professor Cohn.
 - 8.
 - Paris au Moyen-Age. Professor Loiseaux. Les Historiens de la Révolution Française. Mr. Bargy. 44 15.
 - " 22. Les Châteaux-forts et la Province au Moyen-Age. Professor Loiseaux.
- L'Élément celtique dans le génie de Chateaubriand. Pro-fessor Anatole Le Braz, of the University of Rennes. Les Châteaux de la Renaissance. Professor Loiseaux. 6. December
 - 13.
 - Renan et le Bretagne. Professor Le Braz. 20.
- L'année 1906 en France: I., La Politique. Professor January 10. Cohn.
 - La simplification de l'orthographe depuis les Pharaons 17. jusqu'à Melville Bell. Mr. Bargy.
 - L'année 1906 en France: II., La Litterature. Professor 24. COHN.
- February 7. La ville du Grand Roi. Professor Loiseaux.
 - L'Egypte sous le régime anglais. Mr. MULLER. 14.
 - " 21. L'Église et l'État en France avant 1789. Professor Cohn.
 - " 28. Paul Hervieu. Dr. Louis Delamarre, College of the City of New York.
- Napoleon III. Professor Cohn. March 7.

"

- La poésie contemporaine en France. Mr. BARGY. 14.
- L'Église et l'État en Espagne. Professor Loiseaun. La Conciliation Internationale. Senator d'Estournelles 21.
- April 22. DE CONSTANT.
 - Les Riches du passé et les Riches du temps présent. Viscount Georges d'Avenel. 23.
 - L'Église Catholique en France de Louis XIV. à nos jours. Viscount Georges d'Avenel. 24.

In Italian

11. Giosuè Carducci. Professor Speranza.

Department of Social Science

Madame L. FIEDLER

- L'histoire diplomatique de la Croix Rouge. March 18.
 - Les Croix Rouges du monde, leur action sociale. 19.

Summer Session 1907.

- The history of science: an interpretation. July 16. Mann.
 - 66 18. The sentimental epoch of German literature. Professor FIFE.
 - " The Roman wall across Britain. Professor Cheyney. The laboratory versus the plant. Dr. Chambers. 23.
 - " 25.
 - How one studies classical archæology in Greece. 30. WASHBURN. "Dr. Johnson."
- August I. Professor Trent.
 - 6.
- The siege of Paris in 1870-71. Professor Cohn. Naturalism and humanism. Professor Woodbridge. 8.

Under the Auspices of the Germanistic Society of America

April Bismarck. Otto E. G. Hötzsch, Ph.D., Professor of the Royal Academy of Posen.

"

Under the Auspices of the Board of Student Representatives

The Life of a College Man in Labrador. WILFRED R. Grenfell, M.D., Č.M.G.

In Cooperation with the National Civic Federation

February 12, 14, 15, 16, and 19. Socialism and the Allied Social and Economic Questions. W. H. MALLOCK, M.A.

Services in St. Paul's Chapel

Stated Afternoon Service

- Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, Rector of Grace Church. Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, Editor of the "Christian Advocate." March 3. 10.
 - Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, Minister of the Manhattan 17. Congregational Church.

Rev. Dr. MARVIN R. VINCENT, of the Union Theological 24. Seminary.

- Rev. Dr. EDWARD B. COE, Senior Minister of the Collegiate 31. Reformed Dutch Church.
- Rev. Hugh Birckhead, Rector of St. George's Church. April 7. Rev. Philemon F. Sturges, Rector of St. Peter's Church, 14.
 - Morristown, N. J. Rev. Dr. W. R. RICHARDS, Minister of the Brick Presby-21. terian Church.
 - Rev. Dr. WILLIAM T. MANNING, Assistant Rector of Trinity . 28. Church.
- Rev. Dr. EDWARD JUDSON, Minister of the Memorial Baptist Mav 5. Church.
 - Rev. Dr. W. M. GROSVENOR, Rector of the Church of the 12. Incarnation.
 - Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes. Ir., Secretary of Yale Uni-IQ.

Lenten Addresses

February 15. The Branded Body. The Right Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D.D. Honesty in Religion. Rev. G. ASHTON OLDHAM.

March Ι. The Battle of Life. Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, D.D. 8. "

Belief and Knowledge. Rev. Loring W. Batten, Ph.D. 15.

Vesper Services

May WILL C. MACFARLANE, Organist, St. Thomas's Church. Master Horace A. Ruwe, Soloist. "

Frank E. Ward, Organist. Dr. Franklin D. Lawson, 8. Soloist.

P. DARLINGTON DECOSTER, Organist, St. Bartholomew's Church. Miss Helen McGrew, Master William 15. SCHUBERT, Soloists.

Organ Recitals*

February 7, 14, 21, and 28. Mr. Samuel A. Baldwin, Organist of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

*See also statement of Department of Music, page 135.

APPENDIX 3

EARL HALL

The use of Earl Hall, 1906-07, from the Report of the Secretary of the Hall.

	Total Different Organizations	Total Number Meeting	Aggregate Attendance
Religious, ethical, philanthropic—	18	050	0.001
Christian Association		256	2,961
Church societies	6	18	147
Other organizations	9	54	604
University Chapel		75	1,125
Literary and debating societies	17	170	2,764
Scientific and departmental clubs	11	69	1,917
Social organizations	9	115	2,167
Student and class committees, etc	27	152	1,399
Musical and dramatic		232	5,624
Mass-meetings, team-meetings, etc		35	2,286
Social functions	10	27	4.490
Lectures and special functions		223	8,050
m-1-1-	140	1 400	22 424
Totals	142	1,426	3 3,43 4

APPE SYNOPSIS OF REPORT OF THE COMM

\$46,826.42 \$39,284.22

							A	MOUNTS P	CARNED		
REGISTRATION	Students Registered with the Committee		Students who Reported Earnings		With the Committee's Aid		Independently		Totals		J
	1905-06	1906-07	1905 -06	1906–07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906–07	1905-06	1906-07	19
College			90	91					\$10,208.64	\$12,153.87	\$:
Applied Science			41	38					6,721.12	7,750.60	:
Medical School			21	14					2,728.75	3,957.50	:
Law School			40	38					8,087.70	12,839.38	;
Graduate Schools			94	61					26,751.37	24,381.91	:
School of Architecture				8			Í			2,477.05	
Teachers College			g C	17					1 0 477 00	5,201.50	
Barnard College			Momen 27	11					3,176.39	2,917.35	
Totals	581	749	313	278	\$22,983.11	\$21,559.23	\$34,480.86	\$49,919.83	\$57,673.97	\$71,479.06	
					SUMMER VACATIONS						
			1905	1906					1905	1906	
College			80	78					\$11,412.46	\$11,513.57	\$
Applied Science			29	47					6,737.05	5,522.50	
Medical School			36	29					9,519.21	6,328.00	1
Law School			32	31					5,334.10	5,673.65	
School of Architecture				10						2,423.00	
Graduate Schools			63	2 9					13,093.40	6,743.50	
Teachers College				4					730.20	850.00	
Barnard College			Women 2	5					730.20	230.00	
	I				I ——————						_

Totals.....

DIX 4
TEE ON EMPLOYMENT FOR STUDENTS

		ESTIM	NSES			В	Y Occupa	TION—ACA	реміс Т	EAR, 1906-0)7		
rage lings tudent stered				Teachi Tuto	ng a nd oring	Clerical Work		Technical Work		Miscellane	ous Work	Totals	
		Low	Mod- erate	With the Commit- tee's Aid	Inde- pendently	With the Commit- tee's Aid	Inde- pendently	With the Commit- tee's Aid	Inde- pen- dently	With the Commit- tee's Aid	Inde- pendently	With the Commit- tee's Aid	Inde- pendently
-	\$133. 55	\$456	\$653	\$843.83	\$2,710.17	\$1,222.01	\$839.45		\$68.00	\$2,067.72	\$5,693.21	\$4,123.56	\$9,310.83
3	198.72	724	873	143.00	2,007.80	477.50	448.30	\$25.00	405.50	1,239.54	1,513.50	1,885.04	
1	282.68	637	717	15.00	1,328.00	558.00			201.50		270.00	573.00	
)	337.87	453	648	1,993.58	4,593.95	758.38	264.00		60.00	1,528.20	3,966.85		
)	399.70	481	641	5,535.42	8,484.35	354 30	285.58	8.00	54.00	· ·			1
	309.63			262.75	618 00	12.00	245.50	15.00	10.00			821.75	
	305.97			255.00	2,393.50	394.75	89.70		14.50	1,164 50		-,	3,344.20
	264.29			200.00	1,348.50	2.25	350.00				1,179.47	202.25	2,877.97
- -				\$9,248 58	\$25,084.27	\$3,779.19	\$2,522.53	\$42.00	\$813.50	\$8,489.46	\$21,499.53	\$21,559.23	\$49,919.83
		<u> </u>					Sumn	ner Vac	ation-	-1906			
	1906			\$2,772.12	\$7,983.59	\$3,926.48	\$7,076.84	\$1,527.50	\$6,571.00	\$860.00	\$8,964.69	\$9,086.10	\$30,596.12
5	\$146.60						Sumn	ner Vac	ation-	-1905			
5	117.50				1		1		1		i		
2	218.20			\$7,923.75	\$8,022.91	\$4,595.75	\$5,063.41	\$490.00	\$4,254.45	\$3,668.35	\$12,757.80	\$16,677.85	\$30,098.57
١	183.02												
e	242.30 232.53							THE FIS		AR— 		20 000 00	
	212 50				1							64,579.43	
1	46.00					00e 0e m	nanah tha	Committe			-		\$104,240.39
- -	40.00				1					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
1											-		\$111,161.28

APPENDIX 5

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS, 1906-07

(For details as to gifts in money, see Report of the Treasurer.)

(1) Gifts and bequests for the creation or increase of special trust funds
(2) For buildings and grounds
\$350,663,36 (4) Gifts other than money:
General
Three casts representing the chief works in sculpture of the late Dr. Rimmer
Vice-President of the United States from 1817 to 1825
The Barclay Bible, presented in memory of the Rev. Henry Barclay, D.D., rector of Trinity Church from 1746 to 1764
Chancel windows, altar, pulpit, and furniture for St. Paul's Chapel Olivia Egleston Phelps Stokes and Caroline Phelps Stokes
The great organ in St. Paul's Chapel. George Foster Peabody and Charles Jones Peabody
Complete file of the New York <i>Times</i> , bound, from 1854 to 1904 Mrs. Henrietta Bruhl Pair of bronze torcheres placed in front of the School of Mines Build-
ing

Three wrought-iron gates for Hamil-	Felix M. Warburg Edward Severin Clark
ton Hall 500 copies of the Manual of Devotion for use in St. Paul's Chapel Set of the monumental Weimar edition	Class of 1880 Anonymous
of Goethe	W. O. Wiley, '82
Earle	Committee
A genealogical library	Estate of Mrs. Annie Arnoux Haxtun (through Sutherland R. Haxtun, Executor)
(For gifts of books, other than those incl Report of the Librarian, p	uded in the above list, see
Department of Chemistry:	
Gifts for the Laboratory and the Chem	ical Museum from the fol-
lowing: E. M. Johnson, '78; R. T. Hirst, '09; Duryea, '93; J. P. Kimball; J. E. Klein; Pro Mrs. Henry Draper; Sir Thomas Wa William H. Perkin; F. Behrend; Mr. Tor furnace at Niagara Falls.	F. Coykendall, '97; C. E. of. H. C. Parker, '90. rdle, Stoke, England; Sir ne, inventor of the electric
Manchester School of Technology:	
General Chemical Company; Genasco C. A. Ernst; Welsbach Company, through M schmidt Thermit Company; British Uralite Company, through Glenn H. Pickard; Fritsche Brothers; Keasbey & Matteson.	Silk Works, through Dr. Mr. M. C. Whitaker; Gold- Company; Spencer-Kellogg Wilson-Mæulin Company;
Department of Electrical Engineering:	
Sample board containing samples of storage battery plates	Gould Storage Battery Co. New York Edison Co. (through John W. Lieb, Jr., Third Vice-Presi-
Department of Physics:	dent)
Valuable set of standard tuning forks and other apparatus for research in the physics of sound	
Medical School:	
Operating table, instrument case, and instruments, of a total value of \$500, for the use of the Sloane Maternity Hospital	H. P. Wertheim

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

To the President of Columbia University in the City of New York,

SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Registrar of the University for the academic year ending June 30, 1906. This report includes the customary statistics, no new tables having been added. The statistics for the summer session of 1907 are appended. The detailed tables embracing the titles of the courses given during the year, with the names of the respective instructors, the number of hours a week for which the courses have been scheduled, and the number and classification of students in attendance on the courses, have been duly prepared and placed on file in this office.

Owing to the increased requirements in the various professional schools, the total enrollment of the University again shows a decrease over the preceding year. The enrollment in Columbia College shows a gain over the preceding year, the growth being one from 589 to 638 during the past year, and from 403 to 638 during the past eight years. This year 28 men availed themselves of the privilege of entering the College in February, as against 30 in 1906. In the present graduating class of 121, 19 completed their course in three years and 6 in three and one-half years, as against 14 and 4, respectively, in 1906. The enrollment of Barnard College continues to increase, it having more than doubled during the past eight years.

The increase in the enrollment of the non-professional graduate Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science is not as marked as it has been during the past few years. The registration in the Faculty of Political Science has remained stationary, the figures being 198 in 1907 as against 195 in 1906; the Faculty of Philosophy shows a gain from 509 to 525, while the enrollment in the Faculty of Pure Science has also remained stationary, the figures being 154 in 1907 as against 157 in 1906. Practically all of the gain in the Faculty of Philosophy may be traced to the increase in graduate students at Teachers College, there having been 152 students with a major subject in education this year as against 137 last.

All of the professional schools of the University show a decrease over the preceding year. The loss in Applied Science is due primarily to increased requirements for advancement. While the enrollment in the Law School shows a slight decrease over the preceding year, it should be noted that the first-year class has grown from 74 to 95, and to the latter number should be added 22 seniors from the College, giving a total of 117 first-year men. As for the Medical School, all of the four classes were entered under the regulations prescribing the higher requirements for entrance, which were first made effective in the fall of 1903, and as a result the registration in this Faculty shows a considerable loss over the preceding year. This loss, however, has not affected the entering class, to the 70 members of which should be added 4 seniors and 2 juniors from Columbia College, bringing the total registration in this class to 85. The explanation given above with reference to the Medical Faculty applies also to the decrease in the enrollment at the College of Pharmacy, both classes of which for the first time being classes that entered after the increased requirements for admission had become operative. The apparent loss at Teachers College is not one in fact, the decrease being due to the circumstance that Columbia and Barnard students enrolled as candidates for a professional diploma at Teachers College are no longer included in the primary registration of that Faculty; besides, the first-year class at Teachers College has been withdrawn. The second-year class is to be withdrawn in the coming fall, which will mean a further loss of enrollment next year, so far as this particular portion of the institution is concerned.

Excluding the students in extension courses, there have been

4,852 students enrolled in the various schools of the University, as compared with 4,964 registered in 1905-06, a loss of 2.26 per cent. In the University Corporation, omitting the summer session, the enrollment has decreased from 2,893 to 2,834, for which slight loss I have accounted above. Including the summer session of 1906 and making proper allowance for duplicates, the enrollment of the Corporation increased from 3,624 to 3,656. As for the different Faculties, the following percentages of increase or decrease may be noted as against 1906: Columbia College, 8.32%; Barnard College, 7.44%; nonprofessional graduate Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science, 1.86%; Faculty of Applied Science, 7.41% (loss); Faculty of Law, 7.69% (loss); Faculty of Medicine, 12.81% (loss); Faculty of Pharmacy, 30.03% (loss); Teachers College, 14.10% (loss); Architecture, 0.93% (loss); Music, 6.06% (loss); summer session, 2.26%; students in extension courses, 0.69% (loss).

The recent growth of the student body is shown in the following summary:

1893–1894	1,804	1900–19013,761
1894-1895	1.942	1901–19024,234
1895–1896	1,878	1902–19034,507
1896-1897		1903–19044,709
1897-1898		1904–19054,981
1898-1899		1905-19064,964
1899-1900		1906–19074,852

Exclusive of the 1906 summer session, there were in the University during the academic year covered by this report 2,832 men and 1,257 women, giving a total of 4,089, as against 3,029 men and 1,204 women, a total of 4,233, during the year 1905-06; 3,201 men and 1,037 women, giving a total of 4,238, during the year 1904-05; and 3,100 men and 1,166 women, a total of 4,266, during 1903-04. This shows that there has been a loss during the period under review of 268 in the number of men and a gain of 91 in the number of women.

TABLE I

REGISTRATION AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, IN ALL FACULTIES, DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1906-1907

FACULTIES	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Non-candidates	Graduates	Total 1907
Columbia College	173 130	156 88	131 110	111 63	67 28		638 419
Total Undergraduates							1,057
Faculty of Political Science. Faculty of Philosophy. Faculty of Pure Science.					24 20 11	174 505 143	198 525 154
Total non-professional graduate students *							877
Faculty of Applied Science. Faculty of Law Faculty of Medicine. Faculty of Pharmacy. Teachers College.	136 95 79 100	161 68 81 106 50	117 87 78 286	88 95 228	35 14 48 	41 152	537 264 381 247 743
Faculty of Fine Arts { Architecture Music		75 3				6 3	106 31
Total professional students							2,309
Deduct double registration †							154
Net total							4,089
Summer Session, 1906				• • • •			1,041
Grand total							5,130
Deduct double registration ;							278
Grand net total							4,852
Students in extension courses §			•••				2,719

*The total 877 does not include 46 college graduates in law, medicine, and applied science, who are also candidates for the degree of A.M. or Ph.D.

†The 154 are distributed as follows: 152 are Teachers College students enrolled in the faculty of philosophy as candidates for the higher degrees (97 men and 55 women); one student who graduated from Columbia College in February entered the faculty of philosophy; one Columbia College student is also registered under the faculty of fine arts as a candidate for the degree of bachelor of music.

‡Summer session students who returned for work at the University. §Attending at the University, 1,574; attending away from the University, 1,145.

TABLE II

REGISTRATION AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, IN ALL FACULTIES, DURING THE ACADEMIC YEARS 1898-1907

FACULTIES	1898–1899	1899–1900	1900-1901	1901-1902	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	1905–1906	1906-1907
Columbia College	403 202	465 251	476 301	492 339	495 358	504 403	534 366	589 390	638 419
Total undergraduates	605	716	777	831	853	907	900	979	1057
Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, Pure Science*	376	442	466	535	623	692	782	861	877
Total non-professional graduate students	376	442	466	535	623	692	782	861	877
Faculty of Applied Science. Faculty of Law. Faculty of Medicine. Faculty of Pharmacy. Teachers College** Fine Arts { Architecture. Music***	1	380 787 391 77	498 423 797 528 68	541 440 809 634 85	638 461 795 633 84	650 384 674 688 90	601 341 555 442 721 78 44	580 286 437 353 865 107 33	537 264 381 247 743 106 31
Total professional students	1,831	2,049	2,314	2,509	2,611	2,486	2,782	2,661	2,309
Deduct double registration †			105	134	132	196	226	268	154
Net total	2,812	3,207	3,452	3,741	3,955	3,889	4,238	4,233	4,089
Summer Session			417	579	643	1,001	961	1,018	1,041
Grand net total ‡	2,812	3,207	3,761	4,234	4,507	4,709	4,981	4,964	4,852
Students in extension courses §	1,173	751	679	900	1,196	1,590	1,886	2,738	2,719

*Women graduate students registered at Barnard College in 1898 and 1899, but have been included here under the graduate faculties, as they have been so registered since 1900. These figures also include auditors registered in the graduate faculties; these were accounted for separately in all reports previous to 1903; they were abolished in 1905.

**The decrease is owing to the fact that Columbia and Barnard students enrolled as candidates for a professional diploma in Teachers College are no longer included in the primary registration.

***Music was included under Barnard College prior to 1904-05. †Students in Columbia University and in Barnard College also enrolled in Teachers College as candidates for a professional diploma (except in 1906-1907), Teachers College students enrolled in the non-professional graduate faculties as candidates for the higher degrees, students who graduated from Columbia College in February and entered a graduate faculty at that time, and students enrolled in Columbia College and Fine Arts.

‡Excluding summer session students who returned for work in the succeeding fall.

§Prior to 1905-06 only such students as were in attendance at the University are included.

The figures in Table III. explain the distribution by departments of students enrolled in the faculty of applied science:

TABLE III

DEPARTMENTS	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Non- matriculants	To	1905-06
Chemical Engineering	7 1 33 38 22 1 34	8 8 31 40 26 4 44 161	13 24 23 11 2 44	19 17 15 1 32 88	7 1 5 1 21	15 33 108 123 75 8 175 537	10 39 105 141 95 8 182 580

There has been a slight falling off in the number of seminary students in attendance on the non-professional graduate faculties, the decrease being one from 114 to 103. Compared with 1904-05, however, a gain is noticeable.

TABLE IV
SEMINARY STUDENTS

SEMINARIES	Politi- cal Phil-		Pure	Total		
	Science	osophy	Science	1906-07	1904-05	
Union Theological Seminary	10	22 14	1	52 24 10	47 18 10	
Jewish Theological Seminary	1 2	- 11 - 12	::	12 2	13 5	
Total	45	57	1	103	93	

Tables V. and VI. contain detailed information about the classification of students registered in the faculties of political science, philosophy and pure science, while Tables VII. and VIII. give the statistics of the major and minor subjects actually pursued by students of these faculties during the year under review.

TABLE V

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS REGISTERED IN THE FACULTIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY, AND PURE SCIENCE

A-Faculty of Political Science

	Matriculated			Non- iculated] 	Potal	Grand Total	
Delegation and desired		Women						1905-6
Primarily registered Seminary students School of Philanthropy School of Law Officers	90 39 1 37 1	37 4 2	14 6	4	104 45 1 37 1	41 2	145 45 5 37 3	138 48 5 62 4
Total	168	43	20	4	188	47	235	257

B-Faculty of Philosophy

	Matriculated		Non- Matriculated			Potal	Grand Total			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	1906-7	1905-6		
Primarily registered Teachers College Seminary Students School of Law Officers	141 97 52 2 8	146 55	6	9	147 97 57 2 8	155 55 7	302 152 57 2 15	294 137 66 2 15		
Totai(Omitting duplicates)	299	208	11	8	310	217	527	811		

C-Faculty of Pure Science

	Matriculated			Non- iculated	T	otal	Grand Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	1906-7	1905-6
Primarily registered. Botanical Garden Applied Science Seminary students School of Philanthropy School of Medicine Officers	83 6 1 18	32 1 1	7	4	90 6 1 1 18	36 1 1	126 1 6 1 1 1 25	132 5 13 6 20

TABLE VI

POLITICAL SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY, AND PURE SCIENCE (TOTAL)

A-By Primary Registration

PRIMARY BEGISTRATION	Matriculated		Non- Matriculated		מ	Fotal	Grand Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	1906-7	1905-6
Pol. Sc., Phil. & Pure Sc Seminaries School of Philanthropy Botanical Garden Teachers College Applied Science Law Medicine Officers	314 92 1 97 6 39 1 27	215 5 1 55	27	17	341 103 1 97 6 39 1 27	232 5 1 55	573 103 6 1 152 6 39	564 114 5 5 137 13 64 6
Total(Omitting duplicates)	578	292	38	17	614	309	923	944

B-By Faculties (Total)

FACULTY	Matriculated			Non- iculated	ים	Cotal	Grand Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Woinen	Men	Women	1906-7	1905-6
Political Science Philosophy Pure Science	168 299 109	43 208 41	20 11 7	4 9 4	183 310 116	47 217 45	235 527 161	257 511 176
Total	576	292	38	17	814	309	923	944

C-By Faculties (omitting students registered primarily in the professional faculties of Applied Science, Law and Medicine)

FACULTY	Matr	ciculated		Non- riculated	ר	Cotal	Grand Total		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	1906-7	1905-6	
Political Science Philosophy Pure Science	131 297 102	208 41	20 11 7	4 9 4	151 208 109	47 217 45	198 525 154	195 509 157	
Total	530	292	38	17	568	309	877	861	

TABLE VII

MAJOR AND MINOR SUBJECTS OF STUDENTS IN THE FACULTIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY, AND PURE SCIENCE

		tical ence	Phiio	sophy	Pure S	cience	To	tal
SUBJECTS	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
Administrative Law American History		22 15		3			10 20	22 18
Anatomy					····i		1	10
Ancient History	2	2		10			2	12
Anthropology			7	4			7	6
Astronomy					1	3	1	3
Bacteriology					2	lil	2	1
Botany				2	11	7	11	9
Chemistry				4	25	19	25	23
Chinese Lang. & Literature			3	1 4			3	4
Classical Archeology			4	l			4	
Comparative Literature		1	9	43			ĝ	44
Constitutional Law	11	12					11	12
Education		5	132	119		9	132	133
Electrical Engineering		l .		l	1	5	1	5
English		9	115	81	ļ .	4	115	94
Geology				2	13	12	13	14
Germanic Lang. & Lit		1	36	34		ĩ	36	36
Greek		l .	5	18			5	18
Indo Iranian Languages		1	6	11			6	11
International Law	6	15	l 	l 			ě	15
Latin		ĭ	32	29		1	32	31
Linguistics			l i				1	
Mathematical Physics					7	10	7	10
Mathematics				10	26	10	26	20
Mechanical Engineering				ì		3		4
Medleval History	16	19		22			16	41
Metallurgy						4		4
Mineralogy						3		ã
Mining					3	3	3	3
Modern European History	5	13		5			5	18
Phllosophy (inc. Ethics)		17	51	42		3	51	62
Physics				2	16	11	16	13
Physiological Chemistry.					4	7	4	7
Physiology						7		7
Political Economy	44	35		4			44	39
Political Philosophy	2	21					2	21
Psychology		3	7	51		1	7	55
Roman Law and Comp.						-	·	
Jurisprudence		11		1				12
Romance Languages and				_				
Literatures			23	21		1	23	22
Semitic Languages			22	15			22	15
Social Economy	14	12		3			14	15
Sociology and Statistics	62	42		25			62	67
Loology				2	34	14	34	16
ŀ								
Total	192	258	453	568	144	139	789	965

It will be seen from the above table that the most popular major subjects have been education, English, sociology, philosophy, political economy, Germanic languages, zoology and Latin, in the order named, the order during 1905-06 being education, English, sociology, philosophy, constitutional law,

Latin and zoology, these departments in each case having thirty or more candidates for a higher degree actually pursuing major work during the year in question.

TABLE VIII
(A) SUMMARY BY DIVISIONS

D	Poli Scie	tical nce	Philo	sophy	Pure S	cience	Total		
Divisions	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	
Biology Chemistry Classical Philology. Education Engineering Geology, Geography, and Mineralogy History, Economics, and Public Law. Mathematical and Physical Sciences. Mining and Metallurgy. Modern Languages and Literatures. Oriental Languages. Philosophy, Psychology, Anthropology.	192	219	132	73 12	52 25 1 13 50 3	34 7 6	52 25 41 132 1 13 192 50 8 183 81 66	40 23 49 133 9 17 292 46 7	
Total	192	258	453	568	144	139	789	865	

(B) SUMMARY BY FACULTIES

Faculties		tical ence	Philo	sophy	Pure S	cience	Total		
FACULTIES	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	
Political Science Philosophy Pure Science		219 39	453	73 472 23	144	20 119	192 453 144	292 531 148	
Total	192	258	453	568	144	139	789	965	

The geographical distribution of students in the Corporation, as well as in Barnard College, Teachers College and the College of Pharmacy, is shown in Table IX. It embraces 46 States, the District of Columbia, 4 Territories, including the Hawaiian Islands and

Porto Rico, and 35 foreign countries. The percentages of representatives from each division have been indicated in parentheses. Comparing the percentages of the Corporation only with the corresponding ones for the five previous years, we

note that the number of students coming from the North Atlantic division has decreased 4.34 per cent. since 1901-02, while several of the other divisions show gains since that time, the largest increase being noticeable in the North Central division and in foreign countries.

	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7
North Atlantic Division	84.93	83.28	82.19	82.32	81.20	80.59
South Atlantic Division	2.40	2.85	2.69	2.86	2.59	2.65
South Central Division		2.13	2.29	1.77	2.01	1.84
North Central Division	5.87	6.26	6.56	6.64	6.60	7.76
Western Division	3.02	3.02	3.20	3.00	3.14	2.75
Insular Territories	0.03	0.13	0.24	0.14	0.17	0.14
Foreign Countries	1.56	2.33	2.83	3.27	4.29	4.27

On comparing the figures contained in Table IX. with the corresponding figures for the year 1905-06, it will be seen that the percentage of students in the entire University from the North Atlantic division again shows a decrease, namely, from 82.35% to 80.85%. In the South Atlantic division there has been a gain, from 2.65% to 2.76%, although the number of students from this division has remained practically stationary. The attendance from the South Central division shows a gain from 75 to 83 students, the increase being one from 1.87% to 2.03%. The largest increase is found in the North Central division, where the number of students has grown from 287 to 329, representing an increase from 6.78% to 8.05%. The western division shows a slight loss, namely, from 276 to 257, while the insular territories have experienced a slight gain, namely, from 0.14% to 0.17%. There has been a small loss, from 150 to 146, in the number of students from foreign countries, but the percentage shows an increase from 3.55% to 3.57%; 121 students of the Corporation came from foreign countries this vear as against 22 in 1893-1904. In the latter year only 1 student of the Corporation claimed Europe as a permanent residence, as against 35 in 1906-07; and only I came from Asia, as against 41 this year. Great Britain sends the largest number of students from Europe, while Japan continues to send the largest contingent of Asiatic students. The largest number of foreign students is attracted by the faculty of philosophy, followed by political science, Teachers College, Columbia College and medicine, and pharmacy, in the order named. All of the above figures are exclusive of the summer session.

TABLE IX RESIDENCES OF STUDENTS—(A) THE UNITED STATES

RESIDENCES OF	310	DEN	113-	-(A	, 1	TIE (7,111	LD.	JIA.				_
1908-07	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Fine Arts	Political Sclence	Philosophy	Pure Science	Barnard College	Teachers College	College of Pharmacy	Duplicates	Total
North Atlantic Division (80.85 per cent.). Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire New Jersey New York Pennsylvania Rhode Island Vermont South Atlantic Division	699 3 1 3 45 536 11	185 8 5 1 14 146 11	312 9 3 9 2 48 228 10 2	442 4 47 379 6 1 1	110 3 1 92 92 2	127 3 1 6 1 12 95 5 2	394 6 6 19 3 42 294 21 2	115 1 3 5 2 7 88 5 1 3	402 4 6 .61 325 6	502 20 7 29 4 76 319 37 3	229 5 2 37 179 4 2	111 4 3 8 2 13 74 6 1	3306 62 20 79 11 388 2607 112 10 17
(2.76 per cent.) Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryiand North Carolina South Carolina Virginia West Virginia South Central Division (2.03 per cent.) Alabama Arkansas	1	17 1 3 5 1 5 2	7 2 2 1 1	8 3 1 	5 1 1 1 1	3 1 2 1	18 1 2 3 3 3 4	2 4 	3 1 1 	34 2 4 7 5 6 7 3	2	1 2 1	113 2 7 4 23 16 21 15 17 8
(2.03 per cent.). Alabama Arkansas Kentucky Louisiana Mississippi Oklahoma Tennessee Texas North Central Division	2 1 1 1 1	11 2 3 2 2 2 1 1	12 4 1 1 5	3 1 1	1	2 2	15 1 2 3 1 7	2	5 1 1 2	28 8 7 3 1 2 4 3	1	3 2 1	83 19 2 17 7 8 4 14 12
(8.05 per cent.) Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Michigan Minnesota Missouri Nebraska North Dakota Ohio South Dakota Wisconsin	14 2 2 2 1 1	36 1 13 2 1 1 3 5 1 7	27 4 3 2 2 2 6	30 4 2 2 1 2 7 2 7	3 2 1	31 2 4 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 13	60 7 8 3 3 7 6 5 	15 2 3 3 2 1	1	121 18 13 8 4 17 10 7 3 26	1	20 3 1 1 3 1 7	329 38 41 25 14 28 23 29 12 7 80 2
Western Division (257 per cent.) Arizona California Colorado Idaho Montana Nevada New Mexico. Oregon Utah Washington Wyoming Insular Territories	2	8 1 1 2 1 	10 1 1 1	29 4 10 8 1 4 2	3	3 1	12 5 3 1 2 1	1 1 1 2 2	1	34 11 11 1 1 5 4	1 1	3 3 1 1 1	105 2 29 25 1 15 2 1 4 18 11
(0.17 per cent.)	1 626	1 1 258	1 1 	513	130	172	1 1 498	147	418	2 2 721	2 239	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 4 8 3948

TABLE IX (continued) FOREIGN COUNTRIES

								_					
1906-07	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Fine Arts	Pelitical Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Barnard College	Teachers College	College of Pharmacy	Duplicates	Total
Argentine Republic Australia Austria-Hungary Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada Chili China Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Ecuador Egypt France Germany Great Britain Greece Holiand India Italy Japan Mexico Nicaragua Norway Panama Persia Peru Russia Spain Sweden Transvaal Turkey Turkey in Asia West Indles	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 16	1 99 1 111 113266	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	11 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3	1111180 9981184 1148779 2728811118831
Total (3.57 per cent.) Grand Total	. 638	264	12 381	537	131	26 198	27 525	7 154	419	22 743	8 241	154	148 4089

Nineteen hundred and fifty-five students in the University claim New York City for their permanent residence, distributed among the faculties as follows: College, 455; law, 117; medicine, 43; applied science, 335; fine arts, 77; political science, philosophy and pure science, 405; Teachers College, 215; Barnard College, 270; pharmacy, 94.

Table X. is of a comparative nature, indicating the geographical distribution of students in the University Corporation only since 1896 (excluding summer session students).

TABLE X
(A) THE UNITED STATES

	===						_				_	
	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
North Atlantic Division Maine New Hampshire. Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island. Connecticut New York. New Jersey Pennsylvania	14 4 6 34 10 35	36 8 40 1308	10 3 13 41 10 54	0 4 6 37 11 58	2069 9 4 10 62 11 70 1630 230 43	12 4 13 57 18 63	7 10 62 19	7 7 13 63 22 56	2142 8 2 15 49 16 54 1933 299 66	13 2 10 43 11 48	2349 12 6 13 52 8 38 1901 258 61	14 9 8 52 8 37
South Atlantic Division Delaware Maryland District of Columbia Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina. Georgia Florida	30 5 8 5 1 2 2 10 2	41 6 1 5 5 9 2 12 1	47 4 2 10 4 8 2 14 3	45 2 5 3 10 2 8 2 11 2	69 2 7 5 14 2 15 1 20 3	68 7 6 9 3 12 5 22 2	69 5 7 9 5 2 10 5 23 3	87 3 9 10 15 4 16 9 16 5	80 5 10 7 9 2 14 6 19 8	84 5 12 4 12 6 11 9 15	75 1 14 6 12 7 7 7 10 13 5	75 10 6 9 6 15 9 16 4
South Central Division Kentucky Tennessee Alahama Mississippi Louisiana Texas Arkansas Okiahoma Indian Territory.	35 10 8 6 1 9	36 8 7 7 1 2 5 4 1	48 10 9 10 2 2 11 2	42 11 6 8 2 1 9 5	48 13 5 8 3 2 14 3	75 22 14 13 2 3 15 4 2	63 16 10 7 7 2 16 4 1	65 18 10 9 4 3 14 5 2	68 16 7 10 6 3 18 6 2	52 14 2 8 7 4 10 7	58 13 6 10 6 3 13 5	52 9 10 10 6 4 9 2
North Central Division Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas	112 35 5 9 3 13 11 8 17 3	114 37 10 12 7 8 6 12 9	129 37 11 19 7 13 7 13 12 1	133 25 17 24 10 11 8 11 11 2 1	159 34 24 23 16 9 8 8 14 2 1 12 8	160 41 21 29 11 5 8 13 17 2	163 37 22 24 16 10 9 18 13 4 10 3	191 45 18 25 12 13 11 20 17 3 5 16 6	195 52 22 26 15 9 16 18 14 1 4 13	195 59 23 18 13 6 17 16 17 2 4 10	191 45 25 18 14 12 18 9 24 3 9	220 58 31 20 10 17 16 16 23 7 2 9
Western Division Montana Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Arizona Utah Nevada Idaho Washington Oregon California	27 3 1 2 2 1 4 1 1 13	38 4 6 1 4 4 5	45 1 12 1 1 5 4 	55 8 2 12 1 6 3 1	59 7 1 13 1 5 3 2 4	76 8 1 21 3 1 9 1 4 5	86 10 1 17 5 8 2 1 9 7 26	82 7 3 28 4 9 1 1 8 8 23	85 12 1 24 1 2 11 1 2 7 6 28	88 12 22 3 12 1 2 5 7 24	91 13 2 14 4 16 3 7 7	78 14 2 17 1 1 9 2 1 8 8 3 20
nsular and Non-contiguous Territories Alaska Hawaiian Islands Philippine Islands Porto Rico	2 1 .	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 21 21 21	73 24	3	2	1 330 29	3 280 28	7 2 1 1 3 387 28	2 2 2 3 2 7	3 2 27 69 27	3

(B) FOREIGN COUNTRIES

				=								
	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
North America Canada Central America Cuba Mexico West Indies.	4 4 1	4	2	15 10 		ĭ	21 10 8 3	9	3 5 5	37 20 3 7 6	35 21 1 7 5	33 21 4 7 1
South America Argentine Republic Brazil Colombia Peru Unclassified	i				1	2 2	2 2	3 2 1	5 2 1	1 1 2	8 2 1 1 2	1 2
Europe Austria-Hungary Belgium Bulgaria France Germany Great Britain and Ireland. Greece Holland Italy Norway Russia Spain Sweden Switzerland Turkey	1	1 1	2 5 1	1	1 1 3		1 5	20 2 4 3 5 1 1 2 1	2 1 2 1 9	1 3	8 10 10 10 2	6
Asia China India Japan Persia Turkey	7	3 3				1	12 3 9		19 3 2 14	26 5 1 19	37 9 3 24 1	41 8 5 26 1
Africa South Africa		1	1	3	2	2 2	1	2 2	3	4	3	1 1
Australasia	ļ	 .			1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2
Total	31	23	37	35	45	41	45	71	84	96	124	121
Grand Total*	1871	1921	2157	2208	2452	2695	2875	3051	2971	2935	2893	2834

50.6% of our students in the various faculties of the Corporation are graduates of higher institutions of learning, as against 49.3% last year and 39.4% in 1902-03. The gain in the professional faculty of medicine is quite marked, namely, from 52.4% to 60.6%. There were during the past year 1,434 students who were graduates of 215 institutions of collegiate rank in the United States, and of 60 similar institutions in

^{*}Auditors are included only in the 1905 figures.

foreign countries. The figures giving detailed information on this point may be found in Table XI.

TABLE XI

GRADUATES OF

(A) HIGHER INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

1906–07	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Political Seience	Philosophy	Pure Science	Architecture	Musie	Total
Adelphi Coilege. Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Alabama State Normal College. Albion College. Alfred University. Allegheny College. American International College. American International College. American International College. Augustana College. Baker University. Baylor University. Beloit College. Bennett Medical College. Bethany College. Brown University. Bryn Mawr College. Brown University. Canisius College. Carleton College. Carleton College. Carleton College. Carleton College. Carleton College. Controlic University. Cedarvilie College. Central College (Mo.) Cedire College. College of Dental and Aural Surgery. College of Pharmacy (N. Y. City) Colorado Agricultural College Colorado School of Mines Columbia University. Concordia College. Cooper Institute. Corneil College (Iowa). Cornell University. Dermison University. Dermison University. De Pauw University. De Pauw University. De Pauw University. De Pauw University. Dermison College of Law Dlekinson College. Drew Theological Seminary.		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 35 1 1 1 35 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	16 11 200 11	33 37 11 22 3 3 11	2 2 4 4 2 2 3 3 6 6 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	I 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3	155 22 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

		-								
1908–1907	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Political Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Architecture	Music	Total
Emory College. Eureka College. Fordham University Franklin College. Fyranklin and Marshall College. Furman University. General Theological Seminary Georgetown University. George Washington University. Georgia School of Technology German Wallace College. Grant University Hamilton College. Hanover College. Harvard University. Hawerford College. Heidelberg University (Ohio) Hillsdale College. Hobart College. Hobart College. Holy Cross College. Illinois Wesleyan University Indiana University Indiana University Indiana University Indiana University Lowa College. Johns Hopkins University Judson College. Kansas Agricultural College. Kansas City University Lenyon College. Lafayette College. Lafayette College. Lake Forest University Lehigh University Lehigh University Lehigh University Lehnoir College (N. C.) Lincoln University Lombard College Long Island College Monsachusetts Institute of Technology Miami University Lombard College. Milsaps College. Montana Agricultural College. Missouri School of Mines Missouri Valley College. Montana Agricultural College. Mount Holyoke Colle		2 3 1 1 2 3 3 	2 2 5 5	2	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1	1	81884118116131651122652878811115145211151211224811513141218111111
New Mexico Agric and Mech. College. New Mexico School of Mines							i 1			1 1

1906–1907	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Political Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Architecture	Music	Total
New York Homeopathic Medical College New York Law School New York State Normal College New York University Normal College (N. Y. C.) Northwestern University Obio Northern University Obio Northern University Ohio State University Ohio State University Ouachita College. Peabody Normal College Pennsylvania College for Women Pennsylvania State College. Polytechnic Institute (Brooklyn) Princcton University Radcliffe College. Randolph-Macon College. Randolph-Macon College. Ripon College. Rochester Theological Seminary Rollins College. Rutgers College (Brooklyn) St. Francis College (Brooklyn) St. Francis College (Brooklyn) St. Francis College (Brooklyn) St. Joseph's College St. Joseph's College St. Lawrence University St. Stephen's College. Southern Normal College (Ky.) Southwest Kansas University Spring Hill College. State University of Iowa. Stevens Institute of Technology Swarthmore College. Trinity College (N. C.) Trinity College (N. C.) Trinity University (Texas) Tufts College Trinity College (N. Y.) Union Theological Seminary University of Chicago. University of Goorgia. University of Indianapolis. University of Ioulsville.	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	29 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1	1	1177	2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 	1	1222175181111181648121161875131185511121492751121472154564121
University of Kansas		1	::::		2					გ 1

1906–07	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Political Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Architecture	Music	Total
Wilson College		1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	33 11 33 11 11 11 12 2 11 11 13 13 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	1 2 2 3 4 4	1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1	1 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 1	1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1 i		24 5 1 1 7 3 2 2 8 10 2 9 9 7 7 1 2 2 4 2 2 3 7 6 2 2 8 117 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 8 6 6 72 1 1 1 8 8 6 72 1 1 1 8 8 6 72 1 1 1 1 1 2 8 6 6 72 1 1 1 1 1 2 8 6 6 72 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 8 6 6 72 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Total graduates domestic institutions.	3	263	226	76	197	562	170	14	9	1520

(B) HIGHER INSTITUTIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1906-07	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Sclence	Political Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Architecture	Music	Total
Acadla University, Nova Scotia. American Med. College, Beirut, Syria Bergakademie, Freiburg, Germany. Beth Hamidrasch, Frankfurt, Ger. Bishops University, Canada College of St. Nicolaus, Switzerland. Doninshea Gakko, Japan. Doshisha Gakko, Japan. Ecole Normale, Paris. Euphrates College. Gymnasium, Amsterdam, Holland. Gymnasium, Amsterdam, Holland. Gymnasium, Berlin, Germany. Gymnasium, Berlin, Germany. Gymnasium, Priluski, Russia. Gymnasium, Priluski, Russia. Gymnasium, Priluski, Russia. Gymnasium, Priluski, Russia. Gymnasium, Rheims, Germany. Gymnasium, Rheims, Germany. Gymnasium, St. Petersburg, Russia. Imperial University of Tokio. Kalser Wilhelm Akademie, Berlin. Keiogijiku, Tokio, Japan. King's College, N. S. Canada. Lycée, Lorenzo, Italy. Lycée, Mohère, France McGill University, Canada. McMaster University, Canada. McMaster University, Canada. Metji Gakwin, Japan. Mt. Allison University, Newfoundland National Institute of Chile. Orebro College, Sweden. Real Gymnasium, Worms, Germany. Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey San Gabriel College, Quito, Ecuador. St. Andrew's University, Scotland. South African College, Cape Town. Technological School, Mittwelda, Germany.		1 1	1	1 1 2 1 1	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	111		1	111111111112211111221111111111111111111
many. Tohoku Gakwin, Japan. University of Antioquia, S. America. University of Bombay, India. University of Cambridge, England University of Cracow, Austria. University of Berlin. University of Havana University of Heidelberg. University of Madras, India. University of Madras, India. University of Madras, India. University of Palermo University of Palermo University of Paris. University of Paris. University of Toronto. University of the Cape of Good Hope. University of Warsaw, Russia. Victoria University, Canada Waseda University, Canada Waseda University, Canada Waseda University, Japan. Yokohama Commercial College.		1 1 1	1 1		i	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 3

(c) SUMMARY

						_				
1906–07	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Political Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Architecture	Music	Total
Total graduates of domestic institutions	3	263	226	76	197	562	170	14	9	1520
Total graduates of foreign institu-		7	6	10	15	35	7	2	1	83
Grand total graduates of higher institutions	3	270	232	86	212	597	177	16	10	1603
Deduct for graduates of more than one institution		16	1	1	30	93	26	1	1	169
Total students holding degrees Total students enrolled Percentage holding degrees 1907 Percentage holding degrees 1906	.5	284 96.2	381 60.6	12.8	198 91.9	525 96.0	151 154 98.1 97.4	108 14.2	31 29.0	

TABLE XII

NATURE OF DEGREES HELD BY STUDENTS

DEGREES* 1906-07	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Political Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Architecture	Music	Total
Bachelor of Arts "Science "Philosophy "Letters "Pedagogy "Divinity "Sacred Theology "Laws "Commercial Science Graduate in Pharmacy Bachelor of Engineering Civil Engineer Electrical Engineer Metallurgical Engineer Metallurgical Engineer Minlng Engineer Minlng Engineer Master of Arts "Science "Philosophy "Laws Doctor of Philosophy "Letters "Pedagogy "Letters "Pedagogy "Letters "Pedagogy "Letters "Pedagogy "Letters "Pedagogy "Letters "Dental Surgery	1	1 2 25	88 1 1 14 2 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 4	17 14 5 7 1 8 3 1	81 24 12 2 19 1 4 	63 3 1 1 1 1 2 1 4 32	77 33 3 1 1 1 1 1	1 1	1062 244 70 20 3 277 2 17 3 13 2 2 16 6 11 2 2 48 2 2 48 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Total degrees held Deduct for students holding more than one degree Students holding degrees, 1907		27	248 17 231	92	68	689 185 504	196 45	16	2	1788 352

During the year 1906-07 the University conferred honors on 883 individuals, to whom were granted 1,035 degrees and diplomas. This information is summarized in Table XIII.

^{*}Including foreign equivalents.

TABLE XIII

DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1906-07

	Men	Women	Total
A. Degrees conferred in course			
Bachelor of Arts	113	76	189
" Laws	75		75
Science (Common Conege)	8		8
(Architecture)	7		7
(Chemistry)	6		6
(Education)	20	83	103 31
Engineer of Mines	31		20
Civil Engineer	20		16
Electrical Engineer	16		14
Mechanical Engineer	14 93	• • • • • • • •	93
Doctor of Medicine	8		8
	4		4
Doctor of Pharmacy	118	75	193
Doctor of Philosophy	37	5	42
m + 1	F70	239	809
Total Deduct duplicates*	570 5		5
Deduct aupiteates*			
Total individuals receiving degrees in course	565	239	804
B. Honorary degrees			1
Master of Arts	3		3
" Letters	1		1
Doctor of Laws	3		3
" Science	1		1
Total	8		8
C. Teachers College diplomas granted			
Bachelor's diploma in education	22	82	104
Special " "	3	56	59
Master's " "	27	24	51
Doctor's " "	5		5
Total	57	162	219
			===
Total degrees and diplomas granted	635	401	1036
Deduct duplicates t	58	94	152

*Distributed as follows: LL.B. and A.M., 5 men.
†In addition to those noted under *, the following duplications occur:
A.B. and Bachelor's Diploma, 3 women; B.S. (Education) and
Bachelor's Diploma, 17 men. 67 women; A.M. and Bachelor's Diploma,
2 men, 1 woman; A.M. and Master's Diploma, 27 men, 23 women;
Ph.D. and Doctor's Diploma, 5 men; A.M. and Master's Diploma and
Bachelor's Diploma, 1 man.

Table XIV. is of a comparative nature, indicating the number of different degrees granted during the past seven years.

TABLE XIV
NUMBER OF DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1900-07

				1			
	1900- 1901	1901- 1902	1902- 1903	1903- 1904	1904- 1905	1905- 1906	1908- 1907
A. Degrees conferred in course Bachelor of Arts (men)	81 50 99	109 50 110	101 47 115	102 80 110	106 83 119	104 75 80 5	113 76 75 8
" (Education) " (Architecture) " (Chemistry)	9 10 8	17 15 6 17	27 7 10 19	39 10 4 38	79 5 3 47	118 5 4 45	103 7 6 31
Engineer of Mines. Civil Engineer. Electrical Engineer. Mechanical Engineer. Metallurgical Engineer.	14 16 19 13	11 23 21 1	13 17 19 2	22 23 21 1	17 19 11 11	24 24 15 2	20 16 14
Doctor of Medicine. Pharmaceutical Chemist Doctor of Pharmacy Master of Arts.	147	145	168 	178	185 3 197	152 10 1 178	93 8 4 193
Master of Laws	2 26	33	39	28	38	42	42
Total Deduct duplicates Total individuals receiving degrees	606 10 596	713 10 703	732 15 717	816 16 800	914 22 892	886 19 867	809 5 804
B. Honorary degrees Master of Arts. "Science Doctor of Laws. "Letters "Sacred Theology. "Science	1 2 2 1	4	1 4 1 1 2	1 2 1 1 1	2 28 1 1 1	62	8 1 3 1
Total	6	5	8	6	46	8	8
C. Teachers College diplomas granted Higher diploma in education	3 86	104	105	1 140	197	197 22	104 59
Master's " " Doctor's " "		28 3	19 3	23 1	17	36	51 5
Totai	89	139	127	165	221	258	219
Total degrees and diplomas granted Deduct duplicates Total individuals receiving degrees	701 40	857 69	868 73	987 112	1181 138	1153 £14	1038 152
and diplomas	661	788	795	875	1043	939	884

Table XV. shows the chief specialties (major subjects) of the recipients of higher degrees (A.M. and Ph.D.) at Commencement, and the number of such degrees granted under each faculty.

TABLE XV

(A) SPECIALTIES OF RECIPIENTS OF HIGHER DEGREES, 1906-07

MAJOR SUBJECTS	А.	м.	Ph.	Total	
MANON SUBJECTS	Men	Women	Men	Women	2000
Administrative Law. American History. Anthropology Architecture Astronomy Botany Chemistry Chinese Classical Archeology. Comparative Literature. Constitutional Law. Education English Geology. Germanic Languages. International Law. Latin Mathematical Physics Mathematics Medievai History. Metallurgy Mining Modern European History. Music. Physiological Chemistry. Political Economy. Psychology Romance Languages. Social Economy. Sociology and Statistics.	5 1	3 11 23 15 4 4 3 1 1 1	2 1 	2	9 6 1 1 1 1 1 7 5 5 2 9 4 6 2 1 5 3 1 7 1 3 4 1 1 4 2 3 2 9 5 5 0 9
Total	118	75	37	5	235

(B) HIGHER DEGREES GRANTED UNDER EACH FACULTY

FACULTIES	A	L.M.	Pi	Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total
Political Science	31 64 21 2	12 52 11	16 12 9	2 1 2	61 129 43 2
Total, 1907	118 118	75 60	37 38	5 4	235 220

TABLE XVI

AGE OF COLLEGE AND APPLIED SCIENCE STUDENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1906-07

ssel	Number in C	173 156 131 111 111 161 117 88
Median Age	Months	111 11 10 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
Mec	Years	18 19 19 21 18 20 20 21 22
Average Age	Months	4 C5 60 4 L 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Ave A	Years	18 20 21 21 81 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82
	£8-88	::: = ::::
	88-88	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
	8E-18	: ; cs : : : : : : : :
	18-08	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
	20-30	:::: ::=
	63-83	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
	82-72	: : : - : 6
	£5-95	2001: 1
	25-26	eo ; es ; : ro ro
	51-52	; cs cs 4 − cs ∞ c 4
	F7-87	8 H 4 8 8 12 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
	85-83	1 6 9 16 6 6 9 17 17
	22-12	4 8 8 116 33 33 6 24 30
	13-03	16 20 29 37 17 17 33 28
	03-61	20 38 38 43 10 10 16 16
	61-81	48 20 20 20 24 43 6
	81-71	29 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	21-91	25. 3. 1
	12-16	∞ ; ; ; ; ; ; ;
	1906-07	College: First Year. Second Year. Third Year. Fourth Year. Applied Science: First Year. Second Year. Third Year.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

TABLE XVII

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS ATTENDING ONE OR MORE

		co	LLEG	E			LA	w	
1908-07	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Non-Candidates	1st Class	2d Class	3d Class	Non-Candidates
Anthropology Anthropology Architecture Astronomy Bacteriology and Hygiene Biological Chemistry Botany Chemistry Chinese Civil Engineering Clinical Pathology Comparative Literature Dermatology Design, National Academy of Diseases of Children Economic and Social Science Education Electrical Engineering Engineering Draughting English Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases Geology Germanic Languages and Literatures. Greek Gynecology History and Political Philosophy Indo-Iranian Languages Laryngology Latin Manual Training Manual Training Materia Medica and Therapeutics Mathematical Physics Mathematical Physics Mathematics Mechanical Engineering Municipal and Private Law Music Neurology Obstetrics Ophthalmology Orthopedic Surgery Otology Pathology Philosophy Physical Education Physics Physiology Practice of Medicine Psychology Practice of Medicine French Italian Spanish	100 175 103 222 113 156 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 11	129	9 1 4 177 22 799 400 33 5 588 111 388 100	14	246 	95		1	114
Spanish. Semitic Languages. Surgery Zoology	9	4	4	3					

TABLE XVII (continued) COURSES OF INSTRUCTION IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

MEDICINE	APPLIED SCIENCE	POL. PHILOS- SCIENCE OPHY	PURE	
1st Class 2d Class 3d Class 4th Class Non-Candidates	1st Class 2d Class 3d Class 4th Class Non-Candidates	Higher Degrees Non-Candidates Higher Degrees Non-Candidates	Higher Degrees Non-Candidates	Fine Arts Total Number of Students
79 94	10 148 93 36 10 133 118 9 2 10 6 67 45 32 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	124 21 19 1 10 1 141 4 1 156 2 2 25 25 17 2 1 18 2 68 8 2 4 18 2 68 8 2 4 18 2 68 8 2 4 18 2 68 8 2 4 18 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	12	125 113 737 9 298 173 1 82 298 173 4 4 175 364 115 303 1 715 77 215 2 342 27 30 171 172 2478 20 171 172 25478 20 171 172 272 272 272 273 173 174 186 623 283 283 283 171 172 287 32 77 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37
79 78 95 6	1 1 1	8 40 1 6 28 1	1 1 	2 289 40 40 258 82

The median age of the first-year men in the College has decreased from 18 years 4 months in 1904 to 18 years 1 month in 1907; while the median age of first-year students under the faculty of applied science has decreased from 19 years 6 months to 18 years 10 months in the same period. In 1899 the average age of the first-year men in the College was 18 years 1 month; and in 1894, 17 years 6 months. The age of College and applied science students at the opening of the academic year 1906-07 is given in Table XVI. The recent decrease in age in the entering class of Columbia College particularly is no doubt due in large measure to the fact that the percentage of students entering from the public high schools is growing continually, these students as a class being younger than those entering from private schools.

Table XVII. indicates the proper classification of students who attended one or more of the courses of instruction offered by the various departments. In the detailed tables of statistics which have been prepared and placed on file the enrollment in the individual courses of instruction given during the year by the different departments has been indicated, reference being there made to units of instruction. The repetitions caused by students pursuing more than one course in one department are removed in this table. It will be seen that the department of chemistry gives instruction to the largest number of students in courses conducted under the Corporation, no account being taken in the table of courses given at Barnard or Teachers College. Leaving the medical departments out of consideration, the departments of English, physical education, mathematics, physics, mathematical physics, and history, all of which imparted instruction to over 400 students, follow chemistry in the order named. The department of English draws the largest number of students in the College, followed by the departments of physical education, history, chemistry, romance languages and literatures, mathematics, Germanic languages and literatures, physics, and Latin, all of which instructed over 200 College students.

SUMMER SESSION OF 1907

The registration of the summer session this year was marked by a larger increase than has ever been experienced from one year to another. There was a total gain of 351 students, constituting an increase of 33.72 per cent. over the previous session. The growth in enrollment since the establishment of the school is illustrated by the following comparative table:

Year	General	Medical	Total	Percentage of Increase Over 1900
1900	417	_	417	_
1901	579	_	579	38.85
1902	643		643	54.19
1903	940	53	993	138.13
1904	914	47	961	130.45
1905	976	42	1,018	144.12
1906	1,008	33	1.041	149.64
1907	1,350	42	1,392	233.81

The percentage of men shows a slight decrease over last year (46.70 as against 47.74 per cent.), but it is much larger than it was in the early sessions—in 1901, for example, it was only 26.68 per cent. There were 777 new students at Morningside this year, as against 574 in 1906. There were no less than 215 candidates for the higher degrees, and the total number of students matriculated in the various faculties of the University increased from 354 in 1905 and 461 in 1906, to 631 in 1907.

As far as the previous preparation of the students is concerned, no less than 432 of the 1,350 students at Morningside hold degrees, 549 in all, distributed as follows: 269 A.B., 98 B.S., 37 Ph.B., 7 B.Lit., 62 A.M., 6 Ph.D., 12 Pd.B., 10 M.D., 6 LL.B., 7 B.D., 5 Mech.E., 3 E.M., 2 C.E., and 25 miscellaneous. In 1906, 328 students held 406 degrees, while in 1905, 290 students held 372 degrees.

Turning to the geographical distribution of the student body at Morningside, we again notice a decrease in the percentage of students from the North Atlantic division, it having decreased from 80.52 per cent. in 1904 to 67.04 per cent. in 1907. There were 180 students from the South Atlantic division this year, as against 75 in 1904, 67 from the South Central division, as against 13 in 1904, 149 from the North Central division, as against 64 in 1904, and 25 from the Western division, as against 11 in 1904. The 1907 summer session students hail from 44 States and Territories and from 14 foreign countries. Detailed tables explaining the nature of the summer session clientele follow.

A-Students Classified According to Sex

1,392

Men General Women 742	45.04% 54.96%	Medical 42 	Total 650 742	46.70% 53.30%
1,350	100.00%	$\overline{42}$	1,392	100.00%
B—Students	Classified as	Old and N	Tew	
Gener Previously registered. 573 New students 777	42.45% 57.55%	$egin{array}{c} { m Medical} \ { m 22} \ { m 20} \end{array}$	Total 595 797	42.74% 57.26%
1,350	100.00%	$\overline{42}$	1,392	100.00%
I. Non-matriculated II. Matriculated: 1. Columbia College 2. Barnard College 3. Applied Science 4. Fine Arts 5. Political Science 6. Philosophy 7. Pure Science 8. Teachers College 9. College of Pharm				. 63 . 37 . 131 . 2 . 20 . 154 . 41 . 167
Medical Summer Session: 1. Non-matriculated 2. Matriculated				. 27

D-Students Classified According to Teaching Positions

	Number of Students	Percentage of Total Eurolment
Elementary schools	274 168 56 50 62	20.30% 12.45% 4.15% 3.70% 4.59%
Principals (school) Superintendents Special teachers Private school teachers Not engaged in teaching	19 44 23 654	1.41% 3.26% 1.70% 48.44%
Total	1,350	100.00%

E-Students Classified According to Residence

North Atlantic Division:			
Connecticut	24		
Maine	2		
Massachusetts	26	•	
New Hampshire	2		
New Jersey	133		
New York—			
Outside of New York City 138			
Manhattan and The Bronx 395			
Brooklyn 90			
Queens			
Richmond 12 515			
	653		
Pennsylvania	58		
Rhode Island	$\frac{4}{3}$		
Vermont	3	007	07.049/
0 4 44 4 70111		905	67.04%
South Atlantic Division:	_		
Delaware	1		
District of Columbia	30		
Florida	8		
Georgia	21		
Maryland	58		
North Carolina	18		
South Carolina	16		
Virginia	22		
West Virginia	6	100	19 99 9/
		180	13,33%

South Central Division: Alabama Arkansas Kentucky Louisiana Oklahoma Tennessee Texas	15 3 20 2 1 5 21	67	4.00%
North Central Division: Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Michigan Minnesota Missouri Nebraska Ohio	17 30 17 9 10 11 11 3 35	67	4.96%
South Dakota Wisconsin Western Division: California Colorado Montana New Mexico Oregon Utah Washington	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 4 \\ \hline $	149	11.04%
Insular Territories: Porto Rico		25 1	1.85% .07%
Foreign Countries: Belgium Brazil Canada Cape Colony Chile China Costa Rica France Germany India Italy Mexico Switzerland Turkey in Asia	1 2 4 1 1 1 2 2 1 1	•	
Turkey in Asia		23	1.71%
		1,350	100.00%

Of the medical students, 24 came from New York (22 from Greater New York), 7 from New Jersey, 3 from Pennsylvania, and 1 each from Connecticut, District of Columbia, Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon, Tennessee, Washington, and Mexico.

F-Aggregate Attendance on Courses

Subjects	Number of Courses	Number of Registrations	Percentage of Total Enrolment
Chemistry	12	257	7.54%
Domestic Science	4	96	2.82%
Drawing	5	76	2.23%
Economics	$egin{array}{c} 4 \ 5 \ 2 \end{array}$	35	1.03%
Education	11	480	14.08%
Engineering	5	42	1.23%
English	9	408	11.97%
Geography	2	79	2.31%
Geology	2 3	32	.94%
GeologyGerman	13	200	5.87%
Greek	3	17	.50%
		192	5.63%
History Kindergarten	$rac{6}{4}$	139	4.08%
Latin	$\hat{6}$	81	2,38%
Manual Training	Ğ	146	4.28%
Mathematics	11	246	7,21%
Music	2	42	1.26%
Nature Study		54	1.58%
	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 4 \end{array}$	67	1.96%
PhilosophyPhysical Education	_	172	5.04%
Physics	8	204	5.98%
Physiology	4	25	.73%
Physiology	5	130	3.81%
Romance Languages	11	189	5.54%
Comanice Danguages		100	3.02/0
Total	149	3,409	100.00%

G-AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE ON COURSES, 1900-1907

Department	Total Enrolment	Total Enrolment	Total Enrolment 1902	Enrolment 1903	Total Enrolment 1904	Enrolment 1905	Total Enrolment	Total Enrolment 1907
Anthropology	_	_	_	13	13	_		_
Botany	28	_	_				_	_
Chemistry	_	_	59	72	119	156	164	257
Domestic Science	_	_	_	_	14	35	58	96
Drawing	_	_	_					76
Economics	445	400	-	21	28	12	32	35
Education	415	402	351	618	317	366	305	480
Engineering	280	301	260	334	332	367	363	42 408
English	59	901	38	554	55	49	49	79
Geology	อฮ	_	90	25	21	19	49	32
Geology German	_	67	101	152	174	201	204	200
Greek		01	101	102	114	10	6	17
History	15	71	51	134	122	88	103	192
Kindergarten	10		01	101	1~~	_	100	139
Latin		14	51	50	67	55	69	81
Manual Training	21	44	72	112	124	134	127	146
Mathematics	21 73	71	108	164	217	210	199	246
Mechanical Drawing.			_		35	38	56	_
Mineralogy	=	i		_	_	_	28	_
Music	_	_	l —	48	34	47	24	42
Nature Study	i —	30	46	53	34	42	24	54
Philippine Islands		l —	_	11	l —	_		
Philosophy	24	58	53	62	48	42	45	67
Physical Education	42	67	88	105	149	157	147	172
Physics	40	56	82	68	86	96	136	204
Physiology	_	_		10	23	19	23	25
Psychology	88	155	89	92	138	91	95	130
Romance Languages	—	20	51	110	98	114	101	189
Sociology	_	-	-	-	_	33	48	_
Total	1,085	1,356	1,500	2,254	2,248	2,381	2,406	3,409
No. of courses given.	28	43	59	78	111	117	123	149

GENERAL CATALOGUE OF OFFICERS AND ALUMNI FOURTEENTH EDITION (1906)

As secretary of the committee on the General Catalogue I beg to report that the volume was issued in an edition of 3,000 copies early in 1907 and that 2,040 copies have been sold to date.

Respectfully submitted,

RUDOLF TOMBO, Jr.,

Registrar, Columbia University

REPORT OF THE CONSULTING ENGINEER

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

To the President of Columbia University in the City of New York,

SIR:

I beg to submit herewith the report of the Department of Buildings and Grounds for the year ending June 30, 1907:

At the beginning of this year the two buildings under construction, Hamilton Hall and St. Paul's Chapel, which we had hoped would be ready for occupancy when the University opened in September, were still far from completion. During the summer it became very evident that to attempt to have them finished by the desired time would not only Hamilton be well nigh impossible, but could be done only at and the sacrifice of good workmanship, so the time for St. Paul's occupancy was reluctantly put off until the Christ-Chapel mas recess. When that time arrived, however, it was decided that it would cause less confusion to commence academic work in Hamilton Hall at the beginning of the second term, in February, 1907. Notwithstanding some misgivings on the part of several of the departments concerned, they were comfortably moved during the month of January, and on Saturday, February 1, the building was formally opened and dedicated at a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Alumni of the College. On the following day, Sunday, February 2, services were held for the first time in St. Paul's Chapel, and on Monday, February 3, Columbia College held its classes in a building dedicated to its exclusive use for the first time since the abandonment of the old Hamilton Hall in Forty-ninth Street ten years ago. The interior of the building was laid out in simple, straightforward lines, and the arrangement has been found to be very satisfactory. The assignment of the space was given in the last annual report of this Department.

For the present, and probably until a permanent arrangement is made, the officers pursuing graduate work exclusively in the departments now occupying Hamilton will retain their present quarters in Fayerweather, East, Graduate West, University and the Library. It will be seen Study from the number of buildings throughout which these officers are scattered that there is great need for a Hall of Graduate Study in which they may all be housed.

Enough money having been secured to warrant the Trustees in deciding to proceed with the erection of Kent Hall, the preparation of the plans for this building, which had been going on in a desultory manner for several years, was taken up in earnest and the work of excavating the site at the northeast corner of 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue was begun. It is expected that construction will be begun during the summer.

This building will follow very closely the dignified design of Hamilton, and the only difference in dimension will be an increase of four feet in width over the latter building. Like most of the buildings grouped about the Library, it will be comprised of a sub-basement, basement and four stories. The sub-basement will be used for the heating and ventilating machinery and for storage book stacks, which will extend up through the middle portion of the basement. These stacks will have an ultimate capacity of about 200,000 volumes. The first or main floor will be used in its entirety, except for the space taken out for the entrance vestibule, as a large law reading room 200 feet long and 52 feet wide, with a seating capacity for 275 readers. The book shelves will arranged around this room so as to form alcoves and will give accommodation to 12,000 law volumes. Provision will be made in the design and construction so that when it becomes necessary mezzanine floors may be thrown across two-thirds of these alcoves, increasing the shelf capacity of the room to about 20,000 volumes and the seating capacity to 350. second, third and fourth floors will be divided up into lecture

rooms and studies somewhat along the lines which have proven so satisfactory in Hamilton and will be occupied by the Schools of Law and Political Science and the graduate work in Philosophy.

On the Campus side of the building, and corresponding to the space in front of Schermerhorn and Havemeyer, will be a vault 205 feet long by 35 feet wide and about 22 feet high, which it is planned to use as a stack room for public documents. This vault has the advantage of being accessible from both Kent Hall and the proposed School of Journalism building. It is greatly to be regretted that no authority has as yet been received to proceed with the latter building.

With Kent Hall and the School of Journalism erected and University Hall completed, we should be very well provided with room for expansion for a long time to come, Need of Enand it is to be hoped that when that time comes dowment more attention may be given to the question of for Maintendowment for the maintenance of the present nance buildings. As these grow older and as the cost of labor and material constantly increases, the problem of keeping within appropriations and at the same time maintaining the buildings and plant in efficient repair becomes one of increasing difficulty from year to year.

The erection of these buildings would also make it possible to tear down West and the structure now enclosing the large plaster model. The removal of both of these ugly, but at the present time very useful, buildings would greatly enhance the attractiveness of the campus.

It is gratifying to note the continued popularity of the dormitories. The increase in the average number of persons living in Hall was nearly 20 per cent. over last year, and the system of self-government has been extremely successful. I think it will be difficult to find a finer spirit prevailing in any dormitory in the country than that which exists in Hartley and Livingston, and I certainly know of none in which the students have been so desirous of maintaining the appearance and caring for the contents of the buildings.

The crowded condition of Teachers College due to the constant increase in the number of students will soon be relieved by the erection of a new building to be devoted to Teachers Domestic Economy, the gift of a generous donor. College The dimensions of this building will be approximately 60 by 120 feet, with a cellar, basement and five stories. It will connect with the northeast corner of the main building and extend along 121st Street, the main entrance being from the campus or south side. It is expected to form the northerly portion of a U-shaped group, the easterly portion of which will extend from 121st to 120th streets and the southerly portion along 120th Street, with a large open court facing the present main building. This building will not only provide space especially designed and adapted for the various departments offering work in Domestic Economy, but will release much-needed space in the Macy, Milbank and Thompson buildings for the use of other departments.

In order to meet the increased demand upon the power plant at Teachers College by Whittier Hall and by the proposed new building a comparatively inexpensive system of forced draft will be introduced, which will enable the present boiler equipment to serve for some years to come and will make it possible to postpone for that length of time, and perhaps indefinitely, an expenditure of over \$150,000 for a permanent plant.

During the year a thorough investigation of the ventilating system in the Horace Mann building was made, and changes based upon the information thus secured will be made during the summer months which are expected to greatly improve the conditions in regard to the quantity, temperature and humidity of the air supply to this building. This is an exceedingly important matter, affecting as it does the health of so many growing children.

On November 9, 1906, the cornerstone of Brooks Hall, the new dormitory for Barnard College, was laid in the presence of students, alumnæ, faculty and invited guests. Work on this building, which was described in detail in last year's report, has progressed very favorably, and it will be ready for occupancy without fail when the

students return in September. The number of applications for rooms has been very satisfactory and the dormitory bids fair to supply a much-needed and very important part in the development of Barnard College.

During the year the fine example set by the Class of '81 in the gift of a flagstaff was followed by the presentation of a set of six ornamental iron doors by the Class of '80 for the main entrances to Hamilton Hall; by the erection, in the College study in this same building, of a memorial window given by the Class of '82 College and of two bronze torcheres, for the entrance to the School of Mines building, presented by the Class of '82 Mines.

The granite fountains on South Court and the bronze torcheres on the buttresses of the Library, which were presented last year, have also been erected and add much to the completeness and dignity of the main approach to our grounds, but there still remain many opportunities for memorial gifts on the part of loyal alumni and friends of the University.

During the year a change in the organization of the Department of Buildings and Grounds was made by the appointment of a Consulting Engineer, who should be in ultimate control of the department, but should Organization be relieved of much of the detail work forof Department merly borne by the Superintendent. This arrangement was made in order that the Consulting Engineer might give his attention to the larger problems incident to the development and rapid growth of the University on its constructive side as well as to other duties assigned by the President. The former Superintendent was appointed to fill this position and the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Henry Lee Norris, was promoted to the position of Superintendent, a suitable recognition of his loyal and conscientious services to the University.

Respectfully submitted,

Frederick A. Goetze,

Consulting Engineer

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

To the President of Columbia University in the City of New York,
Sir:

There is nothing of moment to report concerning the administration, growth, and influence of the Library during the academic year just closing. Until there can be very marked relief from present overcrowding—that is, until the Library finally comes to its own and occupies this building without limitations imposed by necessary concessions to other departments of instruction—we must follow a simple and restrained routine. Some slight changes in methods and some improvement of

minor lines of service may be possible—scarcely more than this.

Several times during the year University officers have suggested that some way be found for preventing "great waste of time" by undergraduates and others, occasioned by their slight acquaintance with library methgraduates and the ods and even less knowledge of the contents of Library the Library or of books in general. nothing new in either the alleged "waste" or in the thought that it is the duty of the Librarian to prevent this. Thus far the difficulty has been to determine a satisfactory method. Attempts have been made in various institutions to meet this apparent demand for definite instruction in the use of books and of a library. Necessarily, these undertakings have varied with the conditions of each educational community. But it is entirely safe to say that none has proved more satisfactory than that of this Library: personal assistance given by a competent member of the Library staff to an inquirer at the moment he most needs it.

This personal contact and assistance, coming just when, by force of circumstances, it is most keenly appreciated, is far more desirable and helpful to undergraduates than "personally conducted tours around the library" or "short courses of practical instruction in library methods:" though these may make a better showing in college announcements and catalogs.

It should be remembered also that much of the so-called "waste of time" is no waste at all. There is much stimulus and uplift in even reasonably intelligent contact with books en masse; it is worth something (even much) to secure an impression of the body of literature on any given subject, and often one finds not only other but better than he sought. A clever student once remarked that one of his most helpful and abiding impressions of Dante lay in the fact that he found here nearly two drawers of cards (about a thousand cards all told) on this author and his works.

The establishment of the College Study—undoubtedly the best lighted, best ventilated, and most commodious reading room on the campus—is an excellent illustration of our desire to help undergraduates to help themselves, our constant effort to develop in the student self-reliance in the selection and use of

books. It also enables us to test a theory which is not new. but which thus far has never been put into actual practice. That is, that a collection of not to exceed 6,000 volumes, carefully selected and kept fresh and up-to-date in every sense of the word, is sufficient to meet all ordinary demands of the undergraduates of the average college. This has been given just a half year's trial, and the result is entirely satisfactory. In a certain sense this is a branch library. From another standpoint it is an undergraduate seminar. Books are classified and shelved according to subjects of instruction and are held for reference only. The open-shelf system prevails, except as to something less than a thousand volumes, which are in such constant demand that the special reserve scheme seems necessary there. It has been our good fortune to have Mr. Nelson, the head reference librarian of the University, as the administrator of this new undertaking, in which his wide and varied library experience has been of great value. The use of this collection has increased steadily since its opening day, averaging nearly 1,100 readers each week; and from officers and students alike come words of commendation and satisfaction. Many of the books have been purchased expressly for the College Study, but a large number are loans from the main Library, returnable to the Library when the course of instruction changes. Undergraduates are not forbidden to use the main Library; but this special collection fitting so admirably their daily work, in the building in which their classes and lectures are held, proves far more convenient and far more attractive than the Library itself. We have every reason to be satisfied with this experiment.

As rapidly as our funds will permit we must make the College Study collection, and other similar special or branch libraries, independent of the main Library, in order to prevent loss of time occasioned by the uncertainty of readers as to just where certain titles may be found at certain times. When this is accomplished, the lines in use must be somewhat more closely drawn—quite as much in behalf of the student himself as because of the necessities of efficient and economic administration.

This leads naturally and inevitably to a thought which can hardly be expressed too often nor emphasized too much: the

The Library a Workshop Library is a workshop rather than a storehouse. There can scarcely be too frequent reiteration of the assertion that the college library's most important function is its direct service to its own

constituency. Columbia Library is unusually free from collections which have been accumulated simply for the sake of accumulation, and has been built up quite closely and carefully around the work of instruction. Of course, the library of no University worthy of the name could confine itself strictly within such a limitation: but until these every-day demands are fully met it is worse than waste of resources and time to make large miscellaneous expenditures. These every-day demands cannot be completely satisfied with the resources at the command of any single institution, and if such resources were available no single institution could possibly house and care for the resulting collections. Thus by another and somewhat roundabout road we are brought again face to face with the necessity for cooperation between the various libraries of this city, including our own. By avoiding as far as possible unnecessary duplication, we practically increase our annual appropriations for library purposes. By supplementing our own collections with the collections generously opened to us by learned societies and other organizations in the city we strengthen our work and enlarge our opportunities in every direction. It is gratifying to note that the policy initiated some ten years ago and accepted by the leading libraries of the metropolis is working slowly but surely toward this most desirable end.

The reports from supervisors of departments show constant improvement in methods employed to meet the demands of readers and constant and perhaps consequent Gains in increase in the use of the Library. The plan of Use keeping on special reserve in stacks behind the loan desk the "required reading" books and others which are in more general use steadily approves itself to both officers and students; and there has been a large increase in the aggregate hours during which these titles have been in the hands of readers. There is also much greater use of books under the open-shelf system, which we have been extending as rapidly as possible. At the loan desk at times it has been almost impossible to meet the immediate demand with entire satisfaction to readers. It has not infrequently happened that a day's record showed an average of not less than seventy volumes given out for each working hour of the day. As many of the daylight hours are less active than others, it is not difficult to understand what the above statement must mean in the way of rapid action during what are known as "rush hours"; and also what it must mean in the way of accuracy, efficiency, patience and physical and nervous endurance on the part of the attendants at the desk. Readers are not always entirely reasonable in their demands, nor are they always accurate in the preparation of call-slips. Between the two, and the constant stress and strain upon attendants, it ought not to be surprising if occasional friction and irritation are manifest on either side. The really surprising fact is that there is not more of it every day.

The treasurer's report will show that at the end of the year there was turned back to the trustees something more than \$800 of the salaries appropriation. It is a pleasure to record that this was possible because of the unusual thoughtfulness and efficiency of the staff, who take as much interest in the work of the Library as if it were a private business venture. Unusual activity and careful choice of ways and means have accom-

plished more with the same expenditure. In every way the staff has been generous and helpful in cooperation, not only with the financial result indicated above, but to the general betterment of the service and to the increased satisfaction of all patrons of the Library.

This leads naturally and easily to the statement that we really ought to have a staff larger than is absolutely necessary for the demands of each day, or than can meet the reasonable demands of a year only by extraordinary effort. There ought to be what may be called a margin of resistance, some reserve force for emergencies. Through necessity, it is quite customary in some libraries to let gifts and even special purchases collect for two or three or even more years, and then employ special workers to properly care for these. Surely it is far better policy to care for these as they come, to have the use of them as soon as possible, and to avoid the constant duplications arising from not knowing what may be in these boxed-up collections. But under present conditions in this Library, gifts of any magnitude can only be taken care of by a positive sacrifice on the part of the staff, and by a very distinct and objectionable overloading and overworking. As at present organized, the order, accessions, catalog, and classification departments can care for about 16,000 volumes a year. But the Thomas collection alone brought up nearly 9,000 volumes; in addition to which were several other gifts not so large, but aggregating several hundred volumes. At this writing we have just received notice of the gift of the Earle library, said to contain about 2.500 volumes, or about 2,000 titles. This is quite one-eighth of the total number of titles cared for each year by the regular That means that to receive this collection and get it within reach of the University public will absorb quite six weeks' time of the entire force of the departments named above. Of course, this seriously interferes with the regular work of the departments. It is almost impossible to call in outsiders on temporary employment to care for this. Regular workers occupy all the floor space, all the desk space, and all the equipment of every kind which the Library possesses. Even if we had the money for this additional work, under existing conditions the force could not be increased to meet such an emergency. No matter how generous or desirable the gift,

therefore, we seem in danger of reaching this administrative position: that we cannot refuse such a gift, we cannot neglect it when we accept it, and we cannot properly care for it when it comes to us. This constitutes a very troublesome variant of the old problem of the irresistible force and the immovable body—a variant happily not wholly unsolvable thus far. But it leaves our regular work in a more or less unsatisfactory condition, and may easily become a ground, and perhaps a just ground, of complaint on the part of both donors and the users of the Library.

Mr. Edward R. Smith has been with the Avery Library practically since its foundation. The library has grown, more steadily than rapidly; and a definite policy of administration has been evolved, largely by Mr. Smith himself, and has been successfully carried out, again largely due to Mr. Smith's

personal and professional relations with architects and other specially trained men of this community. From a mere collection of books on architecture, the Avery has become quite a definite and impressive force in the world of fine arts, and from a mere custodian Mr. Smith has become a reference librarian of high rank. At first his duties were hardly more than those covered by his presence at certain hours of each day to answer such inquiries as might be put to him by the few who were then using the library, and he had a large part of his time for private work. Now the demands created by increased use and by his own recognition of the possibilities of the Avery have practically withdrawn him from private work, and his entire time and strength are given to the Library. The recognition given by his selection for a place in the Faculty of Fine Arts. and the fact that by a change of location three departments of the University are to be placed in very close touch with the Avery, add to his usefulness and his activity, and create an increasing demand for his service. It is a pleasure to testify in this public way to the satisfactory manner in which he is meeting these demands.

An ideal disposition of the Avery would be to give it the full first floor of a new inner building devoted to architecture. It is a pity to think of this collection as outside of the Library, but because of its probable greater efficiency in such a location

its withdrawal from this building might be considered. However, this is far in the future, necessarily. We ought to make immediate provision for its extension and for more convenient use than is possible under existing circumstances. The most direct and natural way in which to meet this would be by the withdrawal of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds from the Library building, his present offices to be placed at the disposal of the Avery—with a stairway connecting the two. This ground-floor room would house the larger books and those in less demand, and would provide an admirable seminar or work-room for the increasing number of students and others. The present condition of the Avery room is far from desirable: books are piled upon tables which ought to be reserved for workers, shelves and alcoves are overcrowded, and even the proposed change in the occupancy of room 200 will give but slight and brief relief. The University ought to respond to the generosity of the donors and their continued interest in this noble collection with adequate provision for proper housing and use of the remarkable and valuable library which is being assembled on the Avery foundation.

One of the weakest spots in the University Library is that of maps and charts, the general work of the cartographer. We

Maps and Charts

have been slow in making special collections for several reasons: for want of money with which to make the purchases, for want of space in which to properly store the collections if made, and because of our desire to avoid duplication as far as possible.

But it seemed best just at the close of this year to make a purchase which is in every way noteworthy. We bought of Professor Johnston, of the College of the City of New York, a remarkable collection of maps, illustrating early United States history, and especially rich in those pertaining to the Revolutionary period. For many years he has been collecting these with singular ability, and Professor Osgood and myself feel that the University is exceedingly fortunate in being able to secure them. It is entirely true that many of these are in the Lenox Library, and a portion of them are to be found in the library of the American Geographical Society, and those libraries are generously open to our officers and students. But

the larger part of Professor Johnston's collection is both desirable and almost absolutely necessary for frequent if not constant use in the lecture room and by advanced students; use which would be practically impossible if we continued to depend upon the Lenox or other library. It seemed best, therefore, that the University should own this collection. There are some one hundred in all, most of them remarkably clear in color and engraving, and all of them in an excellent state of preservation. It is to be hoped that this is only the beginning of a collection which will ultimately be commensurate with the work and demands of the University.

Our three exhibits this year have been of almost national importance. The first was of manuscripts from Mr. J. P. Morgan's collection. The specimens covered ten Exhibits centuries of miniature art and calligraphy, the earliest belonging to the eighth, the latest to the seventeenth century. Both the press and the visiting public recognized this as one of the most important and beautiful exhibitions of illuminated manuscripts ever held in this country. Some of the finest and most famous English manuscripts, formerly in the possession of William Morris, were on view. French miniature art alone was represented by nearly fifty manuscripts. Flemish work had among its representatives two manuscripts illuminated by artists of the Brevario Grimani. The exhibition was honored by an extraordinarily large attendance, 12,863 having been registered; but the actual number of visitors was very much larger.

The second exhibit was of Russian revolutionary cartoons, including three collections—that of this Library, Mr. English Walling's collection, and that of Dr. Simkhovitch. It was a very instructive exhibit, and was popular with our officers and students, the intellectual public, and the press. At least a half dozen illustrated accounts of the exhibition were published, and many others without illustrations. The number of visitors was about 4,500.

The third exhibit was of Shakespeare quartos and folios and of books relating to Shakespeare printed in the sixteenth and in the middle of the seventeenth centuries, generously loaned to us by one of the most intelligent collectors of this city, who prefers to remain nameless. One hundred and thirty-eight volumes of exceptional value were on view, and it was generally conceded by experts a most remarkable, most scholarly, and most attractive exhibition of Shakespeareana. The visitors numbered about 3,000, all of a peculiarly select and special type.

Much time has been given to making a collection of material relating to the Russian revolution, made possible by the gen-

erosity of Mr. Felix Warburg. Twenty-seven The hundred items have already been transferred to Warburg the Library. Russian book dealers and pub-Collection lishers are not very businesslike; and in the present turmoil, with the police daily confiscating books and pamphlets, closing printing establishments, suspending nearly 600 newspapers in a single year and putting 800 editors in jail, it is a difficult task indeed to make this collection. But we now have printed matter covering every possible point of view, relating not only to the political questions of the day but to the general economic and social conditions of the country at large, and of the various nationalities of all the Russias. Many pieces and titles cannot be duplicated because the revolutionary material was so thoroughly destroyed by the government. A German book dealer recently offered us three such prohibited short-lived periodicals for 1,500 marks (the original cost to us was but a few dollars). Mr. Nevison (author of the "Dawn of Russia") states that one paper which was bought in the morning for two and a half cents sold that same evening for \$50. We have that paper. Maxim Gorky said that single numbers of "Novaua Zhizn," published at one cent a number, sold at 25 roubles soon after the publication was suspended. We have the complete set of that periodical, and of hundreds of other periodicals and newspapers which are almost equally

I make the usual but no less sincere acknowledgment of the helpful cooperation of many officers of the University and of the continual confidence and courtesy of the Trustees and yourself.

Respectfully,
JAMES H. CANFIELD,

Librarian

RECORD OF GIFTS

1906–1907

PERSONAL GIFTS

			Tr.		
	Vols.	Pam.		Vols.	Pam
Aburatani, Jiro		1	Elder, Thomas L		1
Aburatani, Jiro		ī	Emmet. Dr. Thomas A	1	_
Alexander, Lucien H		1	Erb, Frank C	ī	2
Anonymous	1	7	Fairehild, H. L	_	6
Armstrong, George B	1	ĺ	Hield William T		1
Arnad Dr. Ferenczy		1	Fisk, Dr. T. S Fleming, Walter L Forney, M. N Foster, William E	2	115
Auchincloss, W. S Avery, Samuel P., Jr Ayres, Rev. W. W	2	4	Fleming, Walter L		1
Avery, Samuel P., Jr	1		Forney, M. N.	1	
Ayres, Rev. W. W	1		Foster, William E		1
Badley, Rev. Brenton T Balch, Edwin Swlft	1		Frazer, Dr. Persifor Freeman, C. R. Freeman, E. M. Freeman, J. R. (see Crane, Charles R)	_	1
Baich, Edwin Switt	1		Freeman, C. R	1	
Ballard, Granville M	1		Freeman, E. M	1	
Ballard, Granville M Bates, Mrs. F. F Bates, Katharine Lee	1		Treeman, J. R. (see Crane,		
Bates, Katharine Lee	1			l	
Beaumont, V. de Benneville, James S Blrckhead, Rev. Hugh	1 1		Friedenwald, Dr. Harry Friedman, H. G	1	100
Plackhood Por Hugh		1	Fring Adoloido T		100
Bishop, William Warner.		2	Frius, Adelaide L Fuld, Leonhard F		1
Blagne V A	1	-	Galllant, Dr. A. E	1	
Blaque, V. A	i		Gancia, Madame	1	
Boni Il Commendatore	1		Giddings, Prof	23	380
Giacomo		3	Godin, Madame	~3	1
Giacomo Booraem, John V. V	1	•	Goodnow, Prof		6
Bowditch, Charles P	_	2	Grabau, Prof	1	ĭ
Brandon, Edgar E Brewster, Eugene V Brodsky, Dr. Rasune		ĩ	Gray, Dr. Louis H	ĝ	•
Brewster, Eugene V		ī	Green, Samuel A	- - 4	12
Brodsky, Dr. Rasune		1	Hall, Asaph	1	ĩ
Bruhl, Mrs. Moses	107		Hall, B. K		ī
Buckham, M. H		1	Hamlin, Prof	1	_
Buckham, M. H		1	Hamlin, Prof. Hatton, R. Hauswaldt, Dr. Hans	2	4
Burnham, Danlel H	1		Hauswaldt, Dr. Hans	2	
Butler, President	50	183	Hayes, Samuel P Helbig, Richard E		1
Calkins, Prof	22	258	Helbig, Richard E		1
Campbell, J. H		1	Higginson, James J	1	
Canfield, James H	254	372	Hill, C. T. Hills, Thomas		1
Carnegle, Andrew		2	Hills, Thomas		1
Carpenter, Prof. G. R	68	173	Hinckley, F. E	10	3
Carpenter, Prof. G. R Carpenter, Prof. W. H Cassirer, Bruno Cattell, Prof		18	Huntington, Dr. Wm. R	- 1	1
Cassifer, Bruno	95	1 1516	Hutchingen Planck		1
Chandler Prof	21	41	Louison, Blanche		
Chandler, Prof Chatfield, George H	41	2	Ives, Prof. James E	1	,
Chilton Carroll Brent		î	Jackson Prof	8	1
Clark E P	9	42	Jacoby, Prof	60	348
Coles, Miss Emille S	- 1	ĩ	Jelliffe, Dr. S. E.	4	040
Chilton, Carroll Brent Clark, E. P. Coles, Miss Emilie S Collins, S. W.	1	-	Jacoby, Prof. Jelliffe, Dr. S. E. Jenks, J. W.	*	7
Cordeiro, F. J. B	- 1	2	Joyce, William B Justi, Herman	- 1	ż
Cortelyon, Prof		1	Justi, Herman		13
Cralg. Hugh	1	1	Kalbfleisch, C. C	2	12
Crane, Charles R., and			Kelly, Bernard Kemp. Prof		1
Freeman, J. R	1		Kemp, Prof	- 1	2
Dastoor, Rastaniyi Edulji	1		Kennard, Joseph S	1	
Davis, Andrew M		2	Kind, John Louis		1
Day, Frank Miles Day, W. S		1 2	Kind, John Louis Kinter, Dr. Maurus Kirchwey, Prof		1
Day, W. S			Kirchwey, Prof	2	1
Dearborn, Dr. George V. N.		1	Kitson, Arthur Kohler, Max J		1
Deutsch, M	6	_	Konier, Max J		1
De Peyster, Gen	20	3	Kunz. George H	1	1
Dorsey, Mrs. Isabel L	1		Ladshaw, George E Latzina, Francisco Laufer, Dr		1
Douglass. James	18	610	Latzina, Francisco	1	
Eaton, Amasa M	- 1	19	Lauter, Dr	1	
Elnhorn, Dr. Max		7	Laws, Rev. Samuel S		1

	Vols.	Pam.		Vols.	Pan
Lawson, Thomas W		1	Rodeffer, J. D		١,
Lee, Ivy L	ł	l î	Rogers, Howard J	1	,
emcke. Ernst		î	Runtz-Rees, Caroline	26	
eonard, William Ellery.	1	1 -	Rusby, Prof	~~	1
etts, Thomas	_	1	Rutherford, Mildred L	1	'
evy, J. H		3	Salley, A. S	_	. 1
oubat. Duc de		2	Sawyer, Dr. James	1	
IcCaffery, Michael J. A	4		Sayre, Dr. Reginald H	2	ı
lacdonald, Angus S		1	Schroeder, Theodore		
lann, Elizabeth E		3	Scott, Hon. James B	1	
farvin, Frederic R	1		Scull, Sarah A	ī	ı
[axwell, George H	_	1	Seagle, Rev. Nathan A	ī	i
lead, H. R		3	Seligman, Prof	115	89
itchell, Mrs. Edward	2		Sever, Prof	3	1
itchell, Dr. S. Weir	1		Sheerin, Rev. James		i
olee, Elias	1		Sherman, Prof. F. D	3	1
ontgomery, Rev. Geo. R.	1		Shrady, Dr. John	1	
organ, J. Piernont	12		Simonson, Dr. G	18	
orrev, W. T		10	Sinderen. Howard Van	15	
oses, Montrose J	1		Smith, Prof. Munroe	106	10
owry, Don E		1	Spingarn, Prof	21	
oyer, James A	1	_	Sprague, Prof	î	
ver P. V. N	- 1	1	Springer, Frank	_	
yer, P. V. Nathan, E. J	1	_	Stephen, Caroline E	1	
elson. Charles A	13	40	Stevens, Francis	17	
vs. Ernest		ĩ	Stevens, Kate	3	
pdycke, Edith	4	-	Stoughton, Charles W	Ŭ	
pdyke, Agnes	î	75	Strong, W. W	1	
sgood, Prof	3		Sturgis, Russell	11	
age, Prof. C. H	3	1	Talmey, Dr. Bernard S	1	
altsits, Victor H	١ ,	ĩ	Taylor, Frederic W		
ardo, Fellpe		ĩ	Thomas, S. W	1	
arkhurst, Dr	· 1	2	Tombo, Prof. R., Jr	ī	
arsons, Hon. Herbert	8		Tomkins, Calvin	î	
arsons, William Barclay	٠,١	8	Trent, Prof. W. P	î	
eabody, George Foster	1		Voelkel, Dr. J	î	
eck, Harry T	ĩ l		Voss, Leopold	$\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	
erce, Franklin	i		Webb, Rev. S. H	~	
ne, John B	î		Wells, Benjamin W	4	
owell, C. O	ŝ	1		1	
ower, Frederick B	-	î	Wheeler, E. P		
rudden. T. M	1	- 1	Wolfsohn, Henry		
rudden, T. M yburn, Dr. George	-	3	Wood, Will C	1	
eid. Whitelaw		ĭ	Woodbury, Josephine C.		-
ichard, Prof. E	1	-	Woodward, Arthur S	1	
chards, Mrs. Ellen	î		Zeiss, Carl	- 1	
chardson, Roswell L	i l		ZCIBB, Call		
obinson, Prof	î		Total	2484	547

REPORTS AND EXCHANGES

United States, State and city reports, etc. Vols. Pam. 1,413 16,211 Exchanges 476 4,781
MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS
Bengal, Irrigation Department
MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS
Packages received through Smithsonian Institution

, be	Fines Collected, 1905–06		15.50	14.75	18.20	34.25	31.30	56.05	30.70	40.75	43.10	35.50	64.20	\$395.851		
' pa	Fines Collected, 1906–07		Fines Collected, 1906–07		12.40	10.95	13.10	33.45	26.55	55.80	42.95	43.25	46.75	44.10	45.20	\$385.202
M.C	Paily Average, 30-5061	590.8	408.1	314.9	920.6	997.4	987.6	1051.6	1038.9	1243.9	1202.0	1136.3	400.0	857.2		
AND INSIDE	,9grayA VlisG 70–306I	662.2	352.1	304.9	1010.9	1042.8	877.6	1055.0	1041.0	1099.1	1053.9	953.0	343.8	818.0		
OUTSIDE A	Aggregate Use, 30-5061	14,770	11,020	8,188	24,718	24,937	24,690	27,343	24,932	33,586	28,850	30,682	10,402	264,1218		
ō	Aggregate Use, 70–3061	16,557	9,517	7,318	27,295	56,089	21,942	27,431	24,985	27,478	27,403	25,732	8,596	250,3434		
тнв	Potal Use fingide, 1905-06	9,741	7,302	4,567	17,919	18,158	17,096	19,418	16,298	22,081	18,604	20,736	5,070	176,990		
USE OF	Total Use Inside, 1906–07	11,275	6,965	4,941	17,804	17,591	14,285	18,032	16,203	17,909	16,857	16,468	4,330	161,960		
FOR INSIDE LIBRARY	Special Use, 1905–06	5,015	3,191	1,107	7,715	7,800	7,495	9,570	7,321	9,735	9,422	12,317	994	81,682		
o FOR]	Special Use, 1906-07	4,312	2,893	122	7,235	7,794	6,369	8,582	6,436	6,743	7,026	7,772	1,029	66,962		
SUPPLIED	General Use, 1905-06	4,726	4,111	3,460	10,204	10,358	9,601	9,848	8,977	12,346	9,182	8,419	4,076	95,308		
S	General Use, 1906–07	6,963	4,072	3,470	10,569	9,797	7,916	9,450	9,767	11,166	9,831	8,696	3,301	94,998		
	Total Loans, 1905-06	5,029	3,718	3,621	6,739	6,779	7,594	7,925	8,637	11,505	10,246	9,946	5,332	87,131		
	Total Loans, 1906-07	5,282	2,552	3,077	9,491	8,498	7,657	9,399	8,782	9,569	10,546	9,264	4,266	88,383		
в Ове	Renewala, 1905-06	186	872	815	1,112	1,108	1,418	1,579	1,296	1,987	1,662	1,384	7775	14,989		
Оотвре	Renewals, 1906–07	833	655	269	1,436	1,304	1,348	1,427	995	1,273	1,446	1,127	727	13,140		
FOR	Loans, 1905–06	4,048	2,846	2,806	5,687	5,671	6,176	6,346	7,341	9,518	8,584	8,562	4,557	72,142		
SUPPLIED	Loans, 1906-07	4,449	1,897	2,508	8,055	7,194	6,309	7,972	7,787	8,296	9,100	8,137	3,539	75,243		
St.		July	Angust	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total		

of this amount \$17.35 was collected through the Science Seminar. 14.80 and 14.80 and 14.80 and 14.81 and 18.19 and 1

1905-06, Lost Books not included, \$23.88. 1906-07, and \$5.75 through College Study, Hamilton Hall; Lost Books not included, \$30.12.

REPORT

To the Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New York:

The Treasurer makes the following report of the financial affairs of the Corporation for the year ended June 30, 1907.

INDEX

	PAGE
Receipts and PaymentsSchedule 1	199
Balance SheetSchedule 2	200-201
Memoranda to Schedule 2	202-203
General Income of the CorporationSchedule 3	204-205
Memoranda to Schedule 3	205
Gifts, Legacies and Other Receipts for Designated PurposesSchedule 4	206–209
Receipts and Disbursements of Income of Special FundsSchedule 5	210-211
Miscellaneous Receipts Schedule 6	212
Current ExpensesSchedule 7	213-224
Summary of Schedule 7	224
Miscellaneous PaymentsSchedule 8	225-226
Funds for Designated Purposes: Receipts and DisbursementsSchedule 9	227 -229
Interest AccountSchedule 10	230
Special Real Estate Income and Expense Account Schedule rr	231
Special Real Estate AccountSchedule 12	232
Summary of Educational Expenses and Administration and Total Deficit for 1906-7Schedule 13	233
Principal of Special FundsSchedule 14	2 34-242
Investment of Special and General Funds in Personal SecuritiesSchedule 15	2 43–246
Arrears of RentSchedule 16	247
Auditors' Certificate	248

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

RECEIPTS

Cash Balance, June 30, 1906	\$506,008 39
General Income of the Corporation-Schedule 3, page 10	1,058,377 52
Gifts, Legacies and Other Receipts for Designated Purposes—Schedule 4, page 12	458,970 68
Income of Special Funds-Schedule 5, 3d column, page 16	179,186 17
Miscellaneous, Schedule 6, page 18	198,721 38
Special Real Estate Income and Expense Account— Schedule 11, 4th column, page 37	116,806 00
	\$2,518,670 14

PAYMENTS

Current Expenses-Summary of Schedule 7, page 30	\$1,281,706	61
Miscellaneous-Schedule 8, page 31	708,758	08
Interest, Schedule 10, page 36	113,208	58
Expenses of Special Real Estate, excluding Interest, as shown in Schedule 11, 1st column, page 37	90,365	78
Cash Balance, June 30, 1907—Balance Sheet, Schedule 2, page 6	324,031	09
	\$2,518,070	1.4

*BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1907

				324,031 09	4,11,46448 11,054,94253 11,054,54253 11,054,54253 167,10975 11,054,9386 164,89382 164,89382 1,19386 2,14317 2,14317 2,14317 2,43650 2,43650 2,59201 2,59201
		\$95,462.26	106,857 68	121,711 15	49 edule 2) \$2,281 10
	\$67,570 66 15,473 84 10,192 08	2,070 68 50 00 50 00 30 00 25 00		\$5,789 81 5,955 71 6,552 71 6,253 72 99,159 20	edule 15, page 6 oranda to Sch 1e 30, 1900. New York
Cash Accounts: General Funds:	New York Life Insurance & Trust Co. Bank of New York, N. B. A. Corn Exchange Bank—University Branch: Treasurer's Account. Bursar's Account. 1,554 53	Corn Exchange Bank—Hudson River Branch. Superintendent Secretary Librarian.	Special Funds: New York Trust Co.	Funds for Designated Purposes: Catherine Wolfe Bruce Fund (Mercantile Trust Co.). Loubat Fund Income (N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.). Students' Loan Fund (N. Y. Trust Co.). Charles B. Beck Fund (N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.). Hamilton Hall Bullding Fund (N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.)	Rents due and unpaid—Schedule 16, page 53. Investments of General and Special Funds in Personal Securities-Schedule 15, page 49 Income of Special Funds—Overdrafts—Schedule 5, 6th column, page 16 Income of Special Funds—Overdrafts—Schedule 5, 6th column, page 16 University, Lands, Buildings and Equipment—Morningside (see memoranda to Schedule 2) Vol. 18 East 16th Street, New York Valid Engineering School, Morris, Conn. Gaillard-Loubat Library Endowment Fund—Nos. 503-511 Broadway, New York Valid Engineering School, Morris, Conn. Gaillard-Loubat Library Endowment Fund. Gaillard-Loubat Library Endowment Fund. Gaillard-Loubat Library Endowment Fund. Gaillard-Loubat Library Endowment Fund, on Students' Notes Columbia University Press. Elevated Rallway Litigation Insurance, 1907-8 Flanting, 1907-8 Rent Allowances, 1908-9 Summer Session, 1907: Morningside Heights College of Physicians and Surgeons

0 2 4	08	55	7 4	2	080	19	00	40	00	00	15
\$4,054,414 03 85,866 28 93,604 42	3,669,809 08	5,229,878 52	8,346 71	120 00	1,653 08	1,097 19	1,000 00	301 40	2,803,000 00	448,000 00 16,000 00 620,696 69	\$17,033,813 15
Principal of Special Funds-Schedule 14, page 40	Endowment Account. Gifts and Legacies for the Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings (see memoranda to	Schedule 2).	Students' Loan Fund	Barnard Medal	Deposits for Apparatus	Deposits for Keys.	Interest Fund, 1907-8	Premium Account.	Bloomingdale Site Mortgage	Loubat Annuity Mortgage, Nos. 503-11 Brondway, New York Chaplain's Residence Mortgage, No. 528 West 114th Street, New York Personal Estate	

* Exclusive of unsold portion of Upper and Lower Estates.

MEMORANDA TO SCHEDULE 2

The debit item "University, Lands, Buildings and Equipment-Morningside" is composed of the following:

-		
Total cost to June 30, 1898, as shown in Exhibit VI of Treasurer's Report of July 1, 1898	\$6,856,112	25
Chaplain's Residence, 528 West 114th Street	28,654	25
Class of 1880 Gates.	2,000	00
Class of 1881 Flagstaff.	4,600	
Earl Hall, Construction	164,844	65
Hamilton Hall, Construction	383,258	11
Hamilton Hall, Equipment	23,005	06
Hartley Hall, Construction	334,869	54
Hartley and Livingston Halls, Furniture and Fixtures	31,378	58
Kent Hall, Construction	17,726	82
Livingston Hall, Construction	330,543	88
Model of Buildings and Grounds	17,877	16
St. Paul's Chapel, Construction	248,183	88
St. Paul's Chapel, Furniture	2,846	62
St. Paul's Chapel, Memorial Windows	9,600	00
St. Paul's Chapel, Temporary Windows	801	15
St. Paul's Chapel, Organ and Case	26,500	00
St. Paul's Chapel, Changes in Organ	500	00
School of Journalism, Construction	3,898	61
School of Mines Building, Construction	304,506	29
School of Mines Building, Equipment	19,460	85
Sloan Torcheres	5,998	00
South Court Fountains	3,658	31
South Field, Cost	2,022,440	06
South Field, Development	40,443	83
South Hall, Changes	4,490	42
University Hall, Enlargement	108,636	36
University Hall, Equipment	17,214	26
University Hall, Lining of Swimming Pool	68	70
University Hall, Power House Equipment	40,944	37
University Hall, Steel Boiler, Main Power Plant	3,250	00
Assessment for 129th Street Sewer	749	25
Assessment for Opening and Acquiring Title to Addition to Riverside Park	7,837	43
Equipment of Dining Room and Kitchen, Officers' Club	1,200	
Legal Expenses Reducing Riverside Drive Assessment		12
Legal Expenses Reducing Riverside Drive Assessment		
	\$11,068,751	81
Less overcharge to amount shown in Treasurer's Report of July 1, 1898, and subsequently adjusted	13,809	28
•	\$11,054,942	2 53

The credit item "Gifts and Legacies for the Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings" is composed of the following:

Alumni Memorial Hall Gift	\$100,000 00
Babcock and Wilcox Gift	3,250 00
Beck (Charles Bathgate) Gift	356,579 78
Changes in Chapel Organ Gift	500 00
Class of 1880 Gift	2,000 00
Class of 1881 Gift	4,600 00
Class of 1882 Gift	1,500 00
Contributions to Bloomingdale Site	331,150 00
Contributions to Buildings, College of Physicians and Sur-	
geons	71,551 05
Dodge (Marcellus Hartley) Gift	350,000 00
Dodge (William E.) Gift	164,950 82
Fayerweather Legacy	330,894 03
Hamilton Hall Gift	505,422 37
Havemeyer Gift	414,206 65
Lewisohn Gift	250,000 00
Low Library Gift	1,100,639 32
Memorial Window Gifts, St. Paul's Chapel	10,600 00
Model of Buildings and Grounds Gift	17,647 70
St. Paul's Chapel Gift	250,000 00
St. Paul's Chapel, Furniture (Anonymous Gift)	2,846 62
St. Paul's Chapel Organ and Case Gifts	26,500 00
Schermerhorn Gift	458,133 18
Sloan Torcheres Gift	6,000 00
South Court Fountain Gift	4,000 00
South Field Fund	54,707 00
Stabler Gift	1,200 00
Stetson Gift	10,000 00
Torcheres for School of Mines Building Gift	1,000 00
Vanderbilt Gift	350,000 00
Villard Legacy	50,000 00

\$5,229,878 52

GENERAL INCOME OF THE CORPORATION

RENTS:			
Upper Estate Lower Estate	\$297,806 21 104,838 00	\$402,644 21	
No. 18 East 16th Street Interest on Rents		12,000 00 763 61	\$ 415,407 82
FEES:			
Morningside:			
Late Registration Matriculation and Registration Tuition Examination for Degrees Special Examination Gymnasium	830 00 3,935 00 293,876 34 12,955 00 2,510 00 12,040 00	326,146 34	
Locker Keys		19 00	
Rooms in Residence Halls		55,826 66	
College of Physicians and Surgeons: Late Registration Matriculation and Registration Tuition Examination for Degrees Special Examination	30 00 605 00 81,267 00 2,350 00 415 00	84,667 00	
Summer Course in Surveying Summer Course in Geodesy		5,479 25 420 00	
Summer Session, 1906:			
Morningside College of Physicians and Surgeons	33,900 50 1,360 00	35,260 50	
Less fees for 1906-07 received in 1905-06		507,818 75 104 50	507,714 25
SUNDRIES:			•
Other Receipts from Students:			
Supplies and Material (See Memoranda to Schedule 3):			
Morningside College of Physicians and Sur-	12,937 12		
geons Books and Library Fines	3,087 44 479 72	16,504 28	
Barnard College:			
Sa.aries	73,500 00 3,850 00 1,117 54	wo 40% 54	
Marchany College		78,467 54	
Teachers College: Salaries		6,000 00	
Carried forward		\$100,971 82	\$923,122 07

Brought forward SUNDRIES-Continued:		\$100,971 82	\$923,122 07
Interest:			
On General Investments	18,191 15		
On Deposits of General Funds	2,070 66		
On Deposits of General Funds	2,070 00	20,261 81	
Miscellaneons;		,	
Alcohol	224 00		
Alumni Commemoration Fund			
Committee	1,000 00		
Income from Commons	2,067 61		
Library : Multigraph Job Work	403 10		
Meter Tests, Department of Elec-	~~~ ~~		
trical Engineering	500,00		
Rent of Farm, Morris, Conn	100 00		
Sextennial Catalogue	3,796 61		
Telephone Receipts credited to Superintendent's Supplies	586 95		
Telephone Service	4,813 14		
Troy (Richard H.) Gift	7 00		
University Catalogue	93 50		
Waste Material	24 91		
West Hall Account	405 00	14,021 82	135,255 45
			1 1 050 077 50
General Income received in 1906-07		(1	1) 1,058,377 52
Add Fees for 1906-07 received in 1905-06			104 50
1905-00			
D 1 1 D			1,058,482 02
Deduct Payments to lessees account rents for 1906-07:			
In previous years (Balance Sheet,			
1905-06)		13,728 0)
In 1906-07		569 0 0	14,297 00
Net General Income for 1906-07		(2)	\$1,044,185 02
·			
MEMORANDA TO	SCHEDU	LE 3	
The item "Supplies and Material: Mor	ningeido. 22 u	ndor "Sundr	ies " comprises
	magside. u	nder Sundi	ies, comprises
			00 1m0 0m
•			\$9,178 35
			1170 $1,66210$
			109 22
			103 22
			892 47
			1,083 28
Livingston Han		-	
		_	\$12,937 12
"Sundries," comprises material furnished to		cians and Su	rgeons:" under
	students in		
	students in		\$755 40
Materia, Medica and Therapeutics:	students in		\$ 755 4 0
Materia, Medica and Therapeutics: Pharmaceutics	students in		\$755 40 20 80
Materia, Medica and Therapeutics; Pharmaceutics Pharmacology	students in		\$755 40 20 80 54 00
Materia, Medica and Therapeutics; Pharmaceutics	students in		\$755 40 20 80 54 00 13 30
Materia, Medica and Therapeutics: Pharmaceutics Pharmacology Pathology Physiological Chemistry	students in		\$755 40 20 80 54 00 13 30 1,517 27
Materia, Medica and Therapeutics: Pharmaceutics Pharmacology. Pathology Physiological Chemistry. Physiology	students in		\$755 40 20 80 54 00 13 30 1,517 27 530 00
Materia, Medica and Therapeutics: Pharmaceutics Pharmacology. Pathology Physiological Chemistry. Physiology	ical Engineering nical Engineering: Laboratory and Summer Course		\$755 40 20 80 54 00 13 30 1,517 27 530 00 196 67

GIFTS, LEGACIES AND OTHER RECEIPTS FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES

ADDITIONS TO SPECIAL FUNDS:		
Anonymous, to establish the Henry Bergh Fund for inculcating a spirit of kindness and consideration	100.000.00	
towards the lower animals\$	100,000 00	
Earle Memorial Committee, to establish the Earle Prize Fund in Classics	897 37	
Philolexian Society, to augment the Philolexian Prize		
Fund	50 00	
Phœnix Legacy: From sale of real estate, etc	. \$6,804 35	\$107,751 72
GIFTS AND LEGACIES FOR THE PURCHASE OF LAND AND ERECTION OF BUILDINGS:		
Anonymous, for Model of entire University Site and of all buildings proposed to be erected thereon	1,000 00	
Babcock & Wilcox Co.:		
To provide a wrought steel boiler for the Main Power House	3,250 00	
Charles Bathgate Beck, Estate of:		
On account of residuary estate \$15,000 00		
From sale of Wakefield Property 93,400 00 Interest 1,253 72	109,653 72	
	109,000 72	
Class of 1880, College, to provide Gates for Hamilton		
Hall	2,000 00	
Daniel B. Fayerweather, Estate of:	755 00	
On account of residuary estate	155 00	
Hamilton Hall, Construction: Anonymous\$100,000 00		
Alumni Association of Columbia Col-		
lege 997 50		
-	104,543 28	
Memorial Windows, St. Paul's Chapel:	101,010 20	
Mrs. A. C. Kingsland and Mrs. George L. Kingsland,		
to provide the Kingsland Window	600 00	
St. Paul's Chapel, Construction:		
Olivia Phelps Stokes and Caroline Phelps Stokes	15,000 00	
St. Paul's Chapel Organ:		
George Foster Peabody and Charles Jones Peabody	26,500 00	
Samuel Sloan, to provide Torcheres in front of the		
Library Building in memory of the late William		
Simpson Sloan	6,000 00	
South Court Fountains in front of Library Building:	4,000 00	
Anonymous Torcheres in front of School of Mines Building:	4,000 00	
Albert Calman \$25 00		
F. B. Crocker		
L. W. Faber 100 00		
Feuchtwanger & Co 100 00		
Charles B. Going 50 00		
Carried forward \$650 00	\$272,702 00	\$107,751 72

Brought forward \$050 00 \$272,702 00 \$107,751 72	Duran akt dan mand	2000 00	60 70 700 00	910F FE1 F0
William Hill		\$650.00	\$272,702 00	\$107,751 72
Alfred J. Moses	•			
William Barclay Parsons				
C. Q. Payne				
J. B. Porter				
C. V. V. Powers. 25 00 J. H. Wainright. 25 00 W. A. Wilson. 50 00 1,000 00 273,702 00 OTHER DESIGNATED PURPOSES: Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for Alumni Association Fellowships. 1,000 00 Association of the Alumni of Columbia College, for the Alumni Association Prize. 50 00 Anonymous, for current needs, subject to the direction of the President, 1907-8. 30,000 00 Anonymous: Through Prof. R. S. Woodworth, for departmental use, Department of Philosophy and Psychology. \$108 00 Through Professor Adolphe Cohn, for French Lecture Fund. 240 00 Through the Dean of the Medical Faculty, for Salaries, Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. 300 00 Salaries, Department of Surgery. 900 00 Clinical Facilities, Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital. 50 00 Medical and Surgical Nursing Fund 840 00 Instruments, Department of Surgery. 150 00 Through Dr. Walter F. Chappell, for Pharmacology Clinical Facilities, Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital. 50 00 Through Dr. Francis Carter Wood for Special Fund, Department of Clinical Pathology. 500 00 For Salaries, Department of Philosophy and Psychology. 500 00 For Salaries, Department of Philosophy and Psychology. 570 00 For Salaries, Department of Physicological Chemistry. 375 00 For Special Fund, Department of Pathology, 1907-8. 600 00 For Special Fund, Department of Pathology, 1907-8. 600 00 For Special Fund, Department of Pathology, 1907-8. 600 00 For Special Fund, Department of Pathology, 1907-8. 600 00 For Special Fund, Department of Pathology, 1907-8. 600 00 For Special Fund, Department of Pathology, 1907-8. 600 00 For Special Fund, Department of Pathology, 100 00 Felix Adler Professorship Fund, for Salaries in Department of Philosophy and Psychology. 1,250 00				
J. H Wainright				
OTHER DESIGNATED PURPOSES: Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for Alumni Association Fellowships Association of the Alumni of Columbia College, for the Alumni Association Prize				
Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for Alumni Association Fellowships			1,000 00	273,702 00
Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for Alumni Association Fellowships				
Surgeons, for Alumni Association Fellowships	•			
the Alumni Association Prize			1,000 00	
Anonymous, for current needs, subject to the direction of the President, 1907-8	Association of the Alumni of Columbia Co	llege, for		
of the President, 1907-8	the Alumni Association Prize		50 00	
Anonymous: Through Prof. R. S. Woodworth, for departmental use, Department of Philosophy and Psychology	Anonymous, for current needs, subject to the	direction		
Through Prof. R. S. Woodworth, for departmental use, Department of Philosophy and Psychology	of the President, 1907-8		30,000 00	
departmental use, Department of Philosophy and Psychology	Anonymous:			
departmental use, Department of Philosophy and Psychology	Through Prof. R. S. Woodworth, for			
Through Professor Adolphe Cohn, for French Lecture Fund				
Through the Dean of the Medical Faculty, for Salaries, Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics	Philosophy and Psychology	\$108 00		
Through the Dean of the Medical Faculty, for Salaries, Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics	Through Professor Adolphe Cohn, for			
Faculty, for Salaries, Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics		240 00		
Salaries, Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics	Through the Dean of the Medical			
Medica and Therapeutics	Faculty, for			
Salaries, Department of Clinical Pathology				
thology		300 00		
Salaries, Department of Surgery 900 00 Clinical Facilities, Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital 50 00 Medical and Surgical Nursing Fund 840 00 Instruments, Department of Surgery 150 00 Through Dr. Walter F. Chappell, for Pharmacology Clinical Facilities, Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital 50 00 Through Dr. Francis Carter Wood for Special Fund, Department of Clinical Pathology 500 00 For Salaries, Department of Philosophy and Psychology 500 00 For Salaries, Department of Pathology, 1907-8 600 00 For Salaries, Department of Physiological Chemistry 375 00 For Special Fund, Department of Anatomy 1,200 00 For Supplies, in Embryology	· · · · ·	1 000 00		
Clinical Facilities, Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital				
Ear and Throat Hospital		800 00		
Medical and Surgical Nursing Fund Instruments, Department of Surgery		50 00		
gery				
Through Dr. Walter F. Chappell, for Pharmacology Clinical Facilities, Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital	Instruments, Department of Sur-			
Pharmacology Clinical Facilities, Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital 50 00 Through Dr. Francis Carter Wood for Special Fund, Department of Clinical Pathology 500 00 For Salaries, Department of Philosophy and Psychology 500 00 For Salaries, Department of Pathology, 1907-8. 600 00 For Salaries, Department of Physicological Chemistry 375 00 For Special Fund, Department of Anatomy 1,200 00 For Supplies, in Embryology 100 00 Felix Adler Professorship Fund, for Salaries in Department of Philosophy and Psychology 1,250 00	gery	150 00		
Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital	Through Dr. Walter F. Chappell, for			
Hospital	Pharmacology Clinical Facilities,			
Through Dr. Francis Carter Wood for Special Fund, Department of Clinical Pathology				
Special Fund, Department of Clinical Pathology		50 00		
ical Pathology				
For Salaries, Department of Philosophy and Psychology		****		
ophy and Psychology		500 00		
For Salaries, Department of Pathology, 1907-8	The state of the s	500.00		
thology, 1907–8		300 00		
For Salaries, Department of Physiological Chemistry	· ·	600 00		
ological Chemistry				
Anatomy		375 00		
For Supplies, in Embryology 100 00 7,113 00 Felix Adler Professorship Fund, for Salaries in Department of Philosophy and Psychology 1,250 00				
Felix Adler Professorship Fund, for Salaries in Department of Philosophy and Psychology 1,250 00	▼			
partment of Philosophy and Psychology 1,250 00	For Supplies, in Embryology	100 00	7,113 00	
partment of Philosophy and Psychology 1,250 00	Felix Adler Professorship Fund, for Salar	ies in De-		
Carried forward			1,250 00	
	Carried forward		\$39,413 00	\$381,453 72

200	INEASURERS	KLI OKI			
	Brought forward		\$39,413 0	0	\$381,453 72
THE	R DESIGNATED PURPOSES-Continue	d			
	arles S. Bartow, for Equipment, Depar				
	Mathematics		1,000 0	0	
В	M. Baruch, for constructing and main	taining a			
Д.	Hydrotherapeutic Department in the V				
	Clinic, 1907–8		5,000 0	0	
			-,		
$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{i}$	ochemical Research Fund:				
	Robert Abbe	50 00			
	H. M. Adler	10 00			
	George Baehr	2 00			
	Henry W. Berg	10 00			
	Joseph A. Blake	25 00			
	Boschen & Wefer	5 00			
	George E. Brewer	25 00			
	E. B. Cragin	50 00			
	Charles E. Darrow	10 00			
	Norman E. Ditman	5 00			
	N. B. Foster	10 00			
	Frank Gieb	5 00			
	F. G. Goodridge	65 50			
	James C. Greenway	100 00			
	E. Gruening	25 00			
	W. S. Halsted	20 00			
	C. A. Herter	100 00			
	Philip P. Hiss	25 00			
	L. Emmett Holt	50 00			
	Edward J. Ill	15 00			
	Walter B. James	60 00			
	A. H. Knapp	20 00			
	L. E. La Fetra	25 00			
	Adrian V. S. Lambert	5 00			
	Samuel W. Lambert	102 00			
	Hugo Lieber	25 00			
	Gustav M. Meyer	5 00			
	M. Nisselson	1 00			
	H. McM. Painter	10 00			
	T. Mitchell Pruden	25 00			
	James J. Reed	, 5 00			
	John F. Russell	15 00			
	M. Schulman	1 00			
	Edward Anthony Spitzka	10 00			
	Irving D. Steinhardt	2 00			
	W. P. Strain	5 00			
	Allan M. Thomas	25 00			
	Harry Wessler	2 00			
	Francis Carter Wood	5 00			
	H. F. Ziegel	10 00			
		8 35	973	0 =	
	Interest		810	00	
C	atherine Wolfe Bruce Fund:				
	Rutherfurd Stuyvesant	\$1,000 00			
	Interest	155 75	1,155	75	
F	I. W. Carpentier, for Printing		100	00	
	rof. F. B. Crocker, for Salaries, Departme				
•	trical Engineering		1,600	00	
	Carried forward	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$49,242	60	\$381,453 72

Brought forward	49,242 60	\$381,453 72
OTHER DESIGNATED PURPOSES-Continued		
Electro-Chemical Laboratory Equipment Fund.		
Interest	41 88	
Thomas S. Fiske, for purposes of the American Mathematical Society	75 00	
Mrs. James W. Gerard, for Marcus Daly Scholarship.	1,000 00	
Germanistic Society of America, for salaries, Depart-	1,000 00	
ment of Germanic Languages, 1906-7—1907-8	2,400 00	
Archer M. Huntington, for salaries in Department of		
Geography	1,000 00	
Benjamin B. Lawrence, for Lawrence Annual Scholar- ship in Mining Engineering	250 00	
Library:		
Anonymous for Special Fund \$10 00		
Samuel P. Avery, for Avery Architectural Library 50 00		
James Loeb, for James Loeb Fund 175 00		
William G. Low, for William G. Low		
Fund	985 00	
James Loeb, for Lectures	100 00	
Mining and Metallurgy, Special Fund:		
Adolph Lewisohn \$2,500 00		
Orford Copper Co 1,000 00		
F. Augustus Schermerhorn	6,122 48	
	0,122 48	
Prof. John D. Prince, for purposes of the American School of Oriental Study and Research in Palestine	100 00	
Prof. John D. Prince, for departmental use, Department of Semitic Languages	50 00	
Joseph Pulitzer, for Pulitzer Scholarships	9,750 00	
M. Taylor Pyne, for Law School Library	1,000 00	
Homer E. Sargent, for Researches on the Indians of	2,000	
British Columbia	500 00	
Jacob H. Schiff, for salaries in Department of Social		
Science, 1907-8 to 1909-10 South American Trip of Professor Shepherd;	3,000 00	
Joseph P. Grace		
William Salomon & Co 50 00	550 00	
James Speyer, for departmental use, Department of		
Semitic Languages	50 00	
Prof. J. E. Spingarn, for three Annual Prizes in Belles- Lettres	150 00	
Surgical Research Laboratory:		
Anonymous, through Dr. J. W. D. Maury\$150 00		
N. B. Leggett	650 00	
United States Post Office Department, towards salary		
of Postmaster at the University	300 00	
Wawepex Society, for the John D. Jones Scholarship	200 00	77,516 96
		\$458,970 68

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF INCOME OF SPECIAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

Credit Balances, June 30, 1907	\$2,262 2,852 2,837 1,409 1,409 1,409 1,100 1,000 1
Debit Balances, June 30, 1907	\$789.34
Expendi- tures, 1906-1907	\$1,676,78 1,191,44 1,191,44 1,191,42 1,191,42 1,274,63 82,50 8,200 00 8,000 00 8,664,80 8,664,80 3,000 00 8,6664,80 1,188,22 1,18
Total Credits	\$3.39.90 00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
Income, 1906-1907	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##
Credit Balances, June 30, 1906	\$1,839 00 1,863 39 1,409 54 1,421 91 1,75 00 1,341 91 1,341 31 1,341
Debit Balances, June 30, 1906	\$37 50 925 99
FUND	Adams Fund Avery Architectural Library Fund Burnard Fellowship Fund Burnard Library Fund Burnard Library Fund Berk Scholarship Fund Beek Scholarship Fund Beek Scholarship Fund Beer Lecture Fund Burnert Prize Fund Burnert Prize Fund Burner Prize Fund Burner Scholarship Fund Carpentier (B. R.) Fund Conteal Fund Conteal Fund Daviosa Prize Fund Drisler Classical Fund Drisler Classical Fund Drisler Classical Fund German Fund German Lecture Fund Gebhard Fund Gebhard Fund Gebhard Fund Gebhard Fund Loubat Fund Mathematical Prize Fund Mathematical Prize Fund Mathematical Prize Fund Mathematical Prize Fund Member of Class of '85 Fund Mosenthal Fellowship Fund Mosenthal Fellowship Fund Peridia Funderinal Washington Prize Fuldia

	17,762 46	735 00		6.883 08	1.362 98					354 68			00 70		102 39					1,341 51		258 46	1,718 09	317 83	2,909 84		206 22	280 82		4,656 44	\$82,866 28
		:															720 22	2 26			2 67										\$1,519 49
54 73	128,658 32	615 00	42,440 00	225 00	2,000 00	206 25	00 009	4.000 00	00 268	201 50	480 00	150 00	165 00	200 00	4,599 90	040 00	2,000 00			4,325 00	575 00	1,250 00		410 00	:	23,500 00		00000	00 0000		\$178,356 29
54 73	46,420 78	1,350 00	42,440 00	7,108 08	3,362 98	206 25	1,099 25	4.250 00	1 950 00	1 096 18	480 00	947 50	559 20	200 00	4,702 29	00 069	1,279 78	1,992 74		5,666 51	572 33	1,508 46	1,718 09	22. 83	2,500 84 60 600 00	23,000 00	202	20 000 4	00 000'0	4,656 44	\$262,703 08
54 73	14,171 74	618 75	42,440 00	2,081 00	2,062 50	206 25	618 75	4.125 00	419 50	419 50	480 00	947 50	165 00	200 00	4,125 00	00 079	2,000 00	2,000 00		4,125 00	577 50	1,283 45	1,400 00	412 30	010 010	29,000 00	70 40	2000	00 0000	1,869 27	\$179,186 17
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	32,249 04	731 25		5,027 08	1,300 48					32.50			07 76		577 29		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::			1,541 51		225 01	318 03	510 55 0 001	80 T62'2		2000			2,787 17	\$85,213 05
																	720 22	2 36			5 17										\$1,696 14
Philolexian Prize Fund	Phoenix Legacy	ought Fellowship Fund in Letters	Pulitzer Fund for Journalism	Pulitzer Scholarship Fund	Roosevelt Professorship Fund	Schermerhorn Scholarship Fund	iff Fellowship Fund	iff Professorship Fund	Schurz Fellowship Fund.	Schurz Library Fund		archin Fund	Poppan Prize Fund.	Prowbridge Fellowship Fund	Trust Fund for Psychology	Tyndall Fellowship Fund	ring Fund (Mrs. Waring)	ring Fund (Miss Waring)	SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	Jarpentier (R. S.) Fund	Clark Scholarship Fund	Harsen Scholarship Fund	obli ward Fund	miller (duy b.) Fund	Frought Fellowship Fund in Medicine	Sound Maternity Hospital Fund	Stilled Prize Fund	Vendonbilt Clinic Dadommont Trud	naeront chine Engowment Fund	Unapportioned Income of Special Funds.	

4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	00 070	
Transferred to Barnard Medal Account	54 80	
Phoenix Legacy: Transferred to	0000	
Physics: Apparatus	500 00	
Zoülogy: Microscopes	4,000 00	
Metallurgy: Research Apparatus	100 00	
Physics: Research Apparatus	1,000 00	
Chemistry: Supplies	3,000 00	
Slectrical Engineering: Departmental use	748 32	
Sleetrical Engineering: Equipment Fund	2,975 70	
Mechanical Engineering: Testing Machines	9,000 00	
Metallurgy: Departmental use	749 71	
Experimental Physics: Laboratory Helper	00 009	
cs: Departmental use	749 87	
Experimental Physics: New Equipment	1,984 83	
Mathematical Physics: Apparatus	249 89	\$28,753 12

†Includes gift of \$925.09 and proceeds from sale of books on "China and the Chinese."

\$149,603 17

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

INVESTMENTS:		
Bond and Mortgage of Ellen D. B. Brown	\$46,500 00	
Bond and Mortgage of Elizabeth Moore, on account	10,500 00	
Bond and Mortgage of William H. Vanden Burg, on		
account	4,000 00	\$61,000 00
ENDOWMENT FUND:		
Sale of building No. 628 Fifth Avenue	26,095 06	•
Sale of lot No. 41 West 47th Streets	60,500 00	86,595 06
STUDENTS' LOAN FUND:		
Students' Notes paid	475 00	
Interest on Students' Notes	27 13	
Interest on Deposits	190 01	692 14
CARNEGIE FOUNDATION GRANTS:		
Retiring Allowances		4,032 43
CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL-Morris, Conn.		
Sale of railway ties		533 28
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS:		
Sale of books "Problem on Monopoly"		38 46
ADVANCE FEES, 1907-08		25 75
DEPOSITS FOR APPARATUS		41,617 58
DEPOSITS FOR KEYS		1,247 20
SALE OF TENNIS TICKETS:		
Credited to account of University, Land, Buildings		
and Equipment (South Field Development)		954 80
FOR MATERIAL furnished to Students in 1905-6,		
College of Physicians and Surgeons		59 18
ARREARS OF RENT, 1905-06		1,925 50
		\$198,721 38

CURRENT EXPENSES

PART A—EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND INSTRUCTION	Expenditures in Detail	Total Expenditures	From General Income	From General of Special Income	From Funds for Designated Purposes
EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION Salaries Advertising. American School for Oriental Research Barnard Society. Bureau of Supplies. Commencement	\$48,685 76 1,694 05 100 00 200 00 5,476 16		\$48,275 76 1,694 05 200 00 5,476 16	\$410 00	\$100 00
Diplomas Guarantee for University Quarterly Lectures Philotexian Society Portessor John W. Burgess	1,050 1,250 1,094 200 00 1,100		1,250 00 994 64 200 00 1,100 00		100 00
President's Emergency Fund President's Fund Printing Publications	1,468 93 2,494 49 8,559 89 426 78		1,468 93 2,494 49 8,459 89	426 78	100 00
Sextennial Catalogue. South American Trip of Professor Shepherd. University Musical Club. Alcohol, Medical School. Office Supplies and Sundries, Medical School. Printing & Distribution of Announcement, Medical School.	1,820 1,200 00 1,200 00 88 80 700 1,037 99		6,820 25 890 67 700 00 1,037 99		1,200 00 80 00
University of Berlin for Roosevelt Professorship	:	\$86,229 61		2,000 00	
ANTHROPOLOGY Salaries Departmental Appropriation	12,400 00	19 600 000	6,500 00	4,600 00	1,300 00
ARCHITECTURE Salaries Salaries Departmental Appropriation For Drawing and Modeling. Maintenance of Ateliers For Lectures on Theory of Architecture.	21,600 00 1,000 00 300 00 1,800 00 500 00	25.200 00	21,600 00 1,000 00 300 00 1,800 00 500 00		
Carried forward		1	\$115,612 83	\$7,436 78	\$2,880 00

TREASURER'S REPORT

II	for Designated Purposes	\$2,880 00	2,705 00 1,490 73			0000	1,037 49				
	From Income of Special Funds	\$7,436 78						5,000 00 43 23			
	From General Income	\$115,612 83	7,600 00 478 31 352 64 700 00 250 00		12,000 00 13,550 00 2,500 00	3,900 00 2,000 00 3,500 00 1,670 57	: :		12,450 00 325 79	1,598 37 349 63 1,350 00 249 65 749 96	236 70 171 25
	Total Expenditures	\$125,929 61		13,576 68	11,408 au		55,385 22	5 043 23			17,481 35
	Expenditures in Detail	19 626,929 61	\$7,600 00 478 31 352 64 700 00 2,705 00 1,490 73	10,900 00	12,000 00 13,550 00 2,500 00	3,900 00 2,000 00 1,670 00	1,037 49	5,000 00 43 23	12,450 00 325 79	1,598 37 349 63 1,350 00 249 65 749 96	236 70 171 25
		Brought forward	ASTRONOMY Salaries Bepartmental Appropriation Observatory, for Appraulus Summer School in Geodesy Geodesy, for Instruments Catherine Wolfe Bruce Fund	BOTANY Salaries Departmental Appropriation	STE	Organic Chemistry Blettro-Chemistry Barnard College. Additional Servants.	Supplies. Additional Equipment. Electro-Chemical Laboratory Equipment Fund.	CHLINESE Salaries Departmental Appropriation	CIVIL ENGINEERING Salaries Departmental Appropriation	Assistants. Janitor General Expenses Tents and Improvements at Farm. Instruments and Repairs.	Taxes at Farm. Insurance at Farm.

		00	1,600 00 748 32 2,975 70			1,000 00		1200 00	13 \$18,686 99
		9,500 00 500 00					•	800 000 38 12	\$23,318 13
6,000 00	19,100 00 124 50 5 69	00 000 01	10,264 88 936 00 20 20	5,400 00 300 00	35,308 31 100 00		11,300 00 500 00 200 00	17,900 00 45 95	\$312,817 00
6 050 00	10 630 10	00 000 01	18 848 10	5.700 00	35.408 31		00000	19.984 07	\$354,822 12
6,000 00	19,100 00 124 50 5 69	9,500 00 500 00	11,864 88 936 00 768 52 2,975 70	5,400 00 300 00	35,308 31 100 00		11,300 00 500 00 200 00	19,900 00 45 95 38 12	
COMPARATIVE LITERATURE Salaries Departmental Appropriation.	ECONOMICS Salaries Departmental Appropriation Equipment of Statistical Laboratory	SOCIAL SCIENCE Salaries Appropriation for Social Work.	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING Salaries Laboratory Mechanic Departmental Appropriation Equipment Fund	ENGINEERING DRAUGHTING Salaries Drawing Appropriation.	ENGLISH Salaries Departmental Appropriation	GEOGRAPHY Salaries	GEOLOGY Salaries Departmental Appropriation Summer Course.	GERMANIC LANGUAGES Salaries Departmental Appropriation Lecture Fund.	Carried forward

	Expenditures in Detail	Total Expenditures	From General Income	From Income of Special Funds	From Funds for Designated Purposes
Brought forward		\$354,822 12	\$312,817 00	\$23,318 13	\$18,686 99
GREEK Salaries Departmental Appropriation American School at Arbens.	\$16,300 00 50 00 250 00		16,300 00 50 00 250 00		
HISTORY Salaries Departmental Appropriation	27,200 00 53 43	16,600 00	27,100 00 53 43		\$100 00
INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES Salaries Departmental Appropriation	5,000 00	21,200 40	5,000 00		
LATIN Salaries Bepartmental Appropriation American Sethool at Rome.	17,200 00 50 00 250 00	9,049 28	17,200 00 50 00 250 00		
MATHEMATICS Salaries Captrophysical Appropriation Departmental Appropriation Transcriptors of American Mathematical Society	30,600 00	17,500 00	30,600 00		75 00
MECHANICAL BNGINEERING Salarios Laboratory Machinist	13,475 09	30,749 74	13,475 02 1,100 00		
Indocatory Helper. Indocatory Lelper. Departmental Appropriation Mechanical Laboratory and Summer Course. Use of Teachers College Shops	625 625 625 626 626 74 626 74 600 600 600 600		625 00 446 50 496 74 2,657 74 5,600 00		900 0
Testing Machinery METAUTRGY Salanica	7.900 00	33,401 00	00 006.7		00 000's
Departmental Appropriation Summer Course. Research Apparatus Special Fund.	766 12 509 12 99 81 789 75		509 12		749 71 99 81 789 75
Summer Course. Research Apparatus. Special Fund.	509 12 99 81 789 75		509 1	es : :	

MINERALOGY Salaries Departmental Appropriation Special Equipment Fund.	7,600 00 400 00 4 83	α 400 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800	7,600 00		4 83
MINING Salaries Salaries Jaboratory Mechanic Departmental Appropriation Special Fund	12,200 00 936 00 1,824 98 13 74		12,200 00 936 00 1,824 98		12.74
MUSIC Salaries Papartmental Appropriation.	7,000 000	14,973 72	1,400 00	5,600 00 1,000 00	
Philosophy: Salaries Philosophy: Salaries Departmental Appropriation. Psychology: Salaries Instrument Maker	23,458 15 99 55 10,858 25 499 90		17,108 15 99 55 6,858 25	3,600 00	6,350 00
Laboratory Helper Departmental Appropriation. Special Equipment Fund, 1900.	200 00 607 85 12 13	35,735 83	199 85	300 00	108 00 12 13
PHYSICAL EDUCATION Salaries Supplies and Repairs.	9,499 87 599 98	10 099 85	9,499 87 599 98		
PHYSICS (EXPERIMENTAL) Salaries Salaries Laboratory Helpers Departmental Appropriation Additional Equipment Special Apparatus.	21,800 00 1,599 87 749 87 2,984 83 483 57		21,800 00		600 00 749 87 2,984 83 483 57
PHYSICS (Матнематисал.) Salaries Laboratory Heiper Departmental Appropriation. Apparatus	12,600 00 500 00 74 70 249 89	41.042 73	12,600 00 500 00 74 70		249 89
Carried forward		\$613,297 33	\$537,322 18	\$34,518 03	\$41,457 12

From Funds for Designated Purposes	\$41,457 12		240 00	100 00	421 58		
rom Income of Special Funds	\$34,518 03	4,100 00 4,274 69		400 00	3,000 00		
From General Income	\$537,322 18	20,700 00 16 35	26,800 00 59 64	6,500 00	20,296 94 1,164 52 100 00	27,812 78 688 00 1,971 40 308 62	36,500 00 294 53
Total Expenditures	\$613,297 33	29,091 04	27,099 64	7.050 00	25.358 69	30,780 80	36,794 53
Expenditures in Detail	\$613,297 33	\$24,800 00 16 35 4,274 69	26,800 00 59 64 240 00	6,900 00 150 00	23,296 94 1,164 52 100 00 421 58 375 65	27,812,78 688 00 1,971 40 308 62	36,500 00 294 53
	Brought forward	PUBLIC LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE Salaries Departmental Appropriation Blumenthal Fund	ROMANCE LANGUAGES Salaries Departmental Appropriation French Lecture Fund	SEMITIC LANGUAGES Salaries Departmental Appropriation.	ZOÜLOGY Salaries Salaries Departmental Appropriation Mazine Table, Woods Holl Microscopes Dyckman Fund.	SUMMER SESSION Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses: Morningside. College of Physicians and Surgeous. Advances in 1905-6 against Appropriation for 1906-7: Morningside. College of Physicians and Surgeons.	LAW SCHOOL Salaries Departmental Appropriation

	2,453 15 1,200 00		300 00 193 63 100 00			00 009	$1.200\ 00$ $247\ 80$	375 00	\$48,987 78
	900000	00 255			200 00				\$50,993 37
	16,210 00 3,755 40	2,875 00	5,400 00 543 99 728 85 138 82	1,800 00	3,850 00	22,800 00 2,196 82 200 00	2,800 00	6,600 00 2,417 27	\$753,000 78
	23,618 55	3,149 74		7,405 22	4 400 000	000	25 088,65	9,392.27	\$852,981 93
	16,210 00 3,755 40 2,453 15 1,200 00	3,100 00	5,700 00 543 92 728 85 332 45 100 00		3,850 00 50 00 500 00	23,400 00 2,196 82 200 00 99 50	4,000 00 247 80	6,975 00 2,417 27	
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS	ANATOMY Salaries Supplies Morphological Museum. Special Fund DISEASES OF CHILDREN	GYNECOLOGY Salaries Departmental Appropriation MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPELITICS	Salaries Pharmaceutics: Departmental Appropriation Pharmacology: Departmental Appropriation For Laboratory of Pharmacology. Clinical Pacilities at Manhattan Hospital.	NEUROLOGY Salaries	OBSTETRICS Salaries Departmental Appropriation For Pathological Work	PATHOLOGY Salaries Supplies. Appuratus. Supplies in Embryology.	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY Salaries Special Fund	PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY Subries Departmental Appropriation, including special apparatus.	Carried forward

	Expenditures in Detail	Total Expenditures	From General Income	From Income of Special Funds	From Funds for Designated Purposes
Brought forward	*852,981 93		\$753,000 78	\$50,993 37	\$48,987 78
FHISTOLOGY Salaries Mechanic Departmental Appropriation Laboratory Equipment	\$13,800 00 1,250 00 1,228 51 41 15	2010 201	13,800 00 1,250 00 1,228 51		41 15
PRACTUCE OF MEDICINE Salaries Bepartmental Appropriation. Medical and Surgical Nursing Fund	11,000 00 75 00 840 00	11 01 % 10 LE	11,000 00		840 00
SURGERY Salaries Departmental Appropriation Furchase of Instruments.	13,307 99 1,041 54 134 00	000	12,407 99		900 00
RESERTER LADORATORY CLINICAL INSTRUCTION Salaries	#7. 22	14,486 27	5,650 00		47. 22
SLOANE MATERNITY HOSPITAL		23,500 00		23,500 00	
VANDERBILT CLINIC		5,650 00	:	5,650 00	
MISCELLANEOUS EMERITUS OFFICERS		5,750 00	5,750 00		
CHAPEL Chaplain Chaple Service		3,501 96	313 33 2,688 63		200 00
FELLO WSHLPS Barnard Glass of 770 Columbia Drister Garth.	1,250 00. 412 50 500 00 535 00 650 00 650 00		500 00	1,250 00 412 50 535 00 650 00	

McKim. Mosenthal Posenthal Proudilt (Letters) Schiff Schiff	855 65 600 00 1,000 00 615 00 600 00 825 00		α	855 65 600 00 1,000 00 615 00 825 00 640 00	
Tyndall University	9,100 00	18.241 15	9,100 00		
SCHOLARSHIPS Alumni Association (College)					**
Mumni Competitive (Conege)				82 50	
Benefitetors. Brooklyn Brooklyn			1,800 00		
Button, Button, Gamplell	300 00			200 00 247 50	
Class of 1848	300 000		00 009	300 00	00 000 F
Faculty	200 500; 200 500; 200 500;				000001
Hewitt	300000		300 000		00 000
Johnes.	00 000 220 000 220 000				250 00
Presidents' University.	00000000000000000000000000000000000000		07 90 25 00	06.20	00 00
FullXer Scheruterhorn	750 00		543 75	206 25 150 00	200
University	3,975 00	39 775 00	3,975 00	2007	
PRIZES AND MEDALS Alumia Association (College). Annial Prize in Belies Lettres.					50 00 150 00
Beck Bunner Medal Gunner Medal	0000			330 00 40 00 35 00	
Darling medials Thir Medials				60 00 60 00 60 00	
Philolexian Centennial Philolexian				158 50 54 73	
Toppan. Van Buren.		1,289 48		165 00 206 25	
Carried forward		1	\$845,545 03	\$90,709 75	\$62,805 67

for Designated	5 \$62,805 67	1,00 0 00	5 \$63,805 67				300 00	**	744 94	826 78 1,500 00	342 73
From Income of Special Funds	\$90,709 75		\$92,534 75								
 From General Income	\$845,545 03	1,000 00	\$847,545 03			\$\$,000 00 1,658 47 20,741 07 20,703 34 703 63 3,678 38 413 00	75 00 849 26 39 100 97	10,000 00 3,985 54 4,899 70	282 66 4,976 00	45 38	16 166,00
Total Expenditures	\$999,060 45	4,825 00	1,003,885 45								136,199 12
Expenditures in Detail		1,000 00 575 00 1.000 00 1,250 00 1,000 00				\$\$,000 00 1,658 47 2,741 07 20,720 34 703 63 3,678 38 413 00			282 4,976 744 94	826 1,500	
	Brought forward	FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS Alumni Association Fellowships Clark Scholarships Froulty Scholarships Harsen Scholarships Vanderbilt Scholarships		PART B-BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS	A-MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS	Salaries Care of Boat House Cleaning Fuel Fuel Fuel Furiture and Fixtures Gas and Electricity Planting	Transmis Auvanceu in 1909-9 against appropriation 101 1906-7 Post Office Control Tenterial Courts	Fower House and samorial Dervice. Rependent's Supplies. Telephone Service.	Uniforms Water Rates Changes in East Hall	Chaptan's Kesidence, Keparis Brick Walk in front of Chapel Report on Planting of Grounds.	Residence Dans Disoursement. Wood Walk and Surveys about Chapel.

		00 tit.	\$3,714 45		50 00	19 49 17 31 71 82 172 62 39 45 6,558 04	\$6,928 73
					1,191 44 3,110 06 1,88 25 7,5 00 1,96 38 701 50		\$5,462 60
\$3,125 00 943 52 6,993 52 1,500 52 1,764 58 17,764 47 2,439 95 2,439 47 1,765 84	1,799 66 1,610 46	375 00	\$172,646 71	36,128 57 1,005 21 11,360 40 2,350 00		6,878.73	\$50,844 68
\$36.376 92	::	375 00	\$176,361 16	50.844 68		6,878 73	\$63,236 01
\$2,125 00 6,994 52 6,994 42 150 25 17,764 79 2,499 95 2,434 47 1,765 84	1,799 66			36,128 57 1,005 21 11,360 40 2,350 00	1,241 44 3,110 06 188 29 75 00 196 38 701 50	19 49 17 31 71 82 172 62 39 45 6,558 04	
B -COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS Salaries Cleaning Cleaning Fruntiure and Fixtures Gas and Electricity Power House and Janifornial Service Idential Superintendent's Supplies. Water Rates.	C—GYMNASIUM Janitorial Service Laundry Service	D-CLASSES OF ALLIANCE FRANCAISE Heat, Light and Janitorial Service	PART C-LIBRARY	Salaries Finergeneies Rooks and Binding finding Manuscripts Incidentals	PURCHASES FROM SPECIAL FUNDS Avery Architectural Library Fund Barmard Library Funds Ootheal Fund Dean Lung Fund Distor Pund Schurz Fund	PURCHASES FROM OTHER FUNDS American Archeology Fund ('rimmins-Minst Fund Lowisolm Dissertation Fund Loch (James) Fund Low (William G.) Fund Special Fund	Carried forward

-	Expenditures in Detail	Total Expenditures	From General Income	From Income of Special Funds	From Funds for Designated Purposes
Brought forward		\$63,236 01	\$50,844 68	\$5,462 60	\$6,928 73
DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY History		430 68	430 68		
LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY Salaries Books and Binding	1,923 48 185 82	2.109 30	1,923 48	28 <u>88</u> 188	
MEDICAL SCHOOL LIBRARY Salaries, Books and Binding		831 72	831 72		
		\$66,607 71	\$54,030 56	\$5,648 42	\$6,928 73
PART D—BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION Salaries. Clerk's Office, Sundries. Treaturer's Office, Sundries. Contingent Expenses. Office term. Arbitration Expenses on renewal of leases. Commissions to Agents on renewal of leases.	17,845 26 1,317 14 395 72 2,479 94 1,100 00 967 25 5,910 00		17,845 36 1,317 14 395 72 3,479 94 1,100 00 967 25 5,910 00		
Insurance	7,192 00	\$37,207 31	\$37,207 31		
SUMMAR	SUMMARY OF SCHEDULE	DULE 7			
	From General Income	1 From Income of Special Funds		From Receipts for Designated Purposes	Totals
Part A.—Educational Administration and Instruction. Part B.—Buildings and Grounds Part C.—Library Part D.—Business Administration.	\$847,545 0 172,646 7 54,030 5 37,207 3	03 \$92,534 75 71 56 5,648 42 31		\$63,805 67 3,714 45 6,928 73	\$1,003,885 45 176,361 16 66,607 71 37,207 31
	\$1,111,429 61	1 \$98,183 17		\$74,448 85	\$1,284,061 63
Advance	Advance payments in 1905-6	005-6			2,355 02
Payment	Payments made in 1906-7 for Current Expenses	-7 for Current	Expenses		\$1,281,706 61

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS

CHARGEABLE AGAINST INCOME OF SPE	CIAL FUNDS	:	
Mrs. Anton Seidl (Seidl Fund)		\$480 00	
Mrs. William P. Trowbridge (Trow-			
bridge Fund)		500 00	
Mrs. George E. Waring (Waring Fund)		2,000 00	
Miss Effie Blunt Waring (Waring Fund)		2,000 00	
Dean Lung Fund		4,000 00	A = 1
Journalism Fund		42,440 00	\$51,420 00
CHARGEABLE AGAINST PRINCIPAL OF S FUNDS:	SPECIAL		
Phœnix Legacy, Legal Expenses			21 80
INVESTMENTS IN PERSONAL SECURITIE	S:		
General Funds—Bonds and Mortgages: No. 41 West 47th St., Kathleen T.			
Harper Wakefield, N.Y. City—Wakefield Realty	60,500 00		
Co	56,400 00		116,900 00
UNIVERSITY, MORNINGSIDE:			
LAND, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT:			
Class of 1880 Gates (Hamilton Hall)		2,000 00	
Class of 1881 Flagstaff		315 00	
Development of South Field		14,270 83	
Hamilton Hall, Construction		187,157 00	
Hamilton Hall, Equipment		22,919 53	
Hartley Hall, Construction		1,124 00	
Hartley and Livingston Halls, Furni-			
ture and Fixtures		1,316 60	
Kent Hall, Construction		1,738 45	
Livingston Hall, Construction		4,781 71	
Lining Bottom and Installing Electric			
Lights in Swimming Pool		68 70	
Memorial Windows, St. Paul's Chapel.		9,600 00	
Model of University Buildings and			
Grounds		1,229 46	
Power House Equipment		40,944 37	
St. Paul's Chapel, Construction		44,132 85	
St. Paul's Chapel, Organ		24,000 00	
St. Paul's Chapel, Organ Case		2,500 00	
St. Paul's Chapel, Temporary Windows		801 15	
School of Journalism Building, Con-			
struction		3,148 97	
School of Mines Building, Equipment.		1,019 24	
Sloan Torcheres		5,998 00	
South Court Fountains		3,658 31	
Steel Boiler, Main Power Plant		3,250 00	
University Hall, Equipment		83 97	
Assessment for Opening and Acquiring			
Title for an addition to Riverside			
Park		7,837 43	
Expenses in Reduction of Assessment for Riverside Public Drive		050.50	004 740 00
		653 12	384,548 69
Carried forward			\$552,890 49

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION GRANTS:		
J. K. Rees	1,800 00	
Mrs. J. K. Rees	562 50	
Edward H. Castle	1,669 93	4,032 43
CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL-Morris, Conn.		
Improvements	2,773 86	
Cutting Ties	139 98	2,913 84
CHAPLAIN'S RESIDENCE:		
Second Mortgage paid		4,000 00
ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT:		
Commissions and Title Insurance on sale		
of lot No. 41 West 47th St	913 25	
No. 628 Fifth Ave.—Building purchased	26,095 06	
No. 636 Fifth Ave.—Building purchased No. 35 West 47th St.—Building pur-	45,150 00	
chased	21,469 22	93,627 53
STUDENTS' LOAN FUND:		
Advanced to Students on their notes		295 00
ELEVATED RAILWAY LITIGATION		1,023 55
INSURANCE, 1907-8		2,143 18
INSURANCE, 1908-9		2,143 17
PLANTING, 1907-8		2 50
RENTS, 1906-7:		
Payments to lessees on renewals		569 00
RENTS, 1907-8:		
Payments to lessees on renewals		758 00
SUMMER SESSION, 1907:		
Morningside Heights	2,281 10	
College of Physicians and Surgeons	310 91	2,592 01
DEPOSITS FOR APPARATUS:		
Refund		40,746 48
DEPOSITS FOR KEYS:		
Refund		1,020 90
		\$708,758 08
•	-	

FUNDS FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES. RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907

ACCOUNTS	Credit Balances, June 30, 1906	Receipts, 1906-1907	Total Credits	Payments, 1906-1907	Credit Balances, June 30, 1907
EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION: American School for Oriental Research in Palestine Lectures Printing South American Trip of Professor Shepherd University Musical Club. DEPARTMENTAL: Anthropology: Reacarch on the Indians of British Columbia. Astronomy: Catherine Wolfe Bruce Fund. Astronomy: Philication of Work on Variation of Latitude. IncertClemical Lengineering: Equipment Fund. Electric-Liemical Langineering: Salaries Social Science: Salaries Electrical Engineering: Equipment Fund. Electrical Engineering: Equipment Fund. Electrical Engineering: Equipment Fund. Electrical Langineering: Equipment Fund. Electrical Engineering: Equipment Fund. Mathematics: Salaries Germanic Languages: Salaries Germanic Languages: Salaries Mathematics: American Mathematical Society Mathematics: American Mathematical Society Mathematics: American Mathematical Society Mechanical Engineering: Testing Machinery Mechanical Special Fund. Mechanical Special Fund.	\$1,300 00 7,339 06 1,433 09 2,053 66 7 65 7 65 7 65 54 34	\$100 00 100 00 100 00 100 00 100 00 100 00 1,00 00	\$100 000 1,200 000 1,200 000 1,200 000 1,200 000 1,200 000 1,400 000 1,400 000 1,400 000 1,400 000 1,400 000 1,400 000 1,400 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	\$100 00 100 00 100 00 1,200 00 80 00 2,790 00 1,600 00 1,000 00 1,00	\$500 00 5,789 81 1,083 34 1,038 85 1,038 85 3,000 00 4,000 00 4,000 00 64 34 19
Carried forward	\$14,187 88	\$33,000 21		\$28,711 51	\$18,476 58

Credit Balances, June 30, 1907	\$18,476 58	271 35 5,711 20 5,711 20 5,016 62 2,000 00 3,678 42 2,678 42 2,678 42 2,678 42 2,678 42 2,678 42 2,678 42 2,678 42 2,678 42 2,600 00 600 00 2,62 20 2,63 20 2,63 20
Payments, 1906-1907	\$28,711 51	\$ 789 75 4 83 75 10 00 10 0
Total		1,061 6,711 20 14,76 6 21 1,76 6 21 1,70 72 1,70 8 00 2,748 83 2,748 83 2,000 00 2,000 00 1,200
Receipts, 1906–1907	\$33,000 21	(a) 1,000 00 6,122 48 (b) 120 60 1750 00 1750 00 (c) 500 00 (c) 240 00 (c) 240 00 (c) 240 00 (c) 240 00 (c) 240 00 (c) 240 00 (c) 2,000 00 (c) 4,000 00 (c) 4,000 00 (c) 2,000 00 (c) 2,000 00 (c) 2,000 00 (c) 2,000 00 (c) 2,000 00 (c) 2,000 00 (c) 3,000 00 (c) 2,000 00 (c) 3,000
Credit Balances, June 30, 1906	\$14,187 88	61 10 48 72 70 72 70 72 12,916 62 2,000 00 2,000 00 2,200 00 2,200 00 2,453 15 2,453 15 444 07
ACCOUNTS	Brought forward	Departmental—Continued Minetallurgy: Special Fund Minetallurgy: Special Fund Mining: Special Fund Mining: Special Fund Mining: Special Fund Philosophy and Psychology: Balaries. Philosophy and Psychology: Balaries. Physics (Experimental): Additional Equipment Physics (Experimental): Additional Equipment Physics (Experimental): Advantory Helper Physics (Experimental): Apparatus. Schology: Marchaelist. Zoology: Sularies. Zoology: Sularies. Zoology: Send Zoological Expedition Zoology: Special Fund, 1901. Schoot or Medica and Therapeutics: Sharries. Materia Medica and Therapeutics: Pharmacology: Recentch Materia Medica and Therapeutics: Physical Materia Medica and Therapeutics: Pharmacology: Recentch Materia Medica and Therapeutics: Pharmacology: Recentch Reclinical Medica and Therapeutics: Pharmacology: Recentch Reclinical Medica and Therapeutics: Pharmacology: Recentch Reclinical Pathology: Special Fund Pathology: Sularies. Pathology: Sularies. Physiological Chemistry: Salaries. Physiological Chemistry: Salaries. Physiology: Laboratory Equipment Physiology: Budicine: Medical and Surgical Nursing Fund. Physiology: Laboratory Equipment Physiology: Laboratory Equipment Physiology: Laboratory Equipment Physiology: Laboratory Equipment Physiology: Budicine: Medical and Surgical Nursing Fund.

134 00 16 00 16 00 2 74 890 16	200 00	150 00 200 00 200 00 250 00 9,750 00 1,000 00	826 78 744 94 744 94 2,755 06 233 22 2,755 06 1315 00 16 39 10,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,300 00 1,42 73	136 01 50 00 50 00 17 31 17 31 1,000 00 17 82 17 82 17 82 17 82 17 82 17 84 1,000 00 6,558 04 8,259 10 1,000 00 1,000 00	\$87,610 47 \$93,604 42		
900 000 150 00 892 90	200 00	150 00 1,000 00 250 00 9,750 00 1,000 00 1,000 00	1,150 00 3,500 00 2,846 62 315 00 10,000 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,342 73	136 01 19 49 50 00 465 94 77 15 1,000 00 779 69 731 55 15,73 55 50,815 79 50,815 79 50,815 79	\$87,	33	\$13,161 62
900 00	0	1,000 00 200 00 250 00 255 00 3750 00 1,000 00	(1) 2.846 62 (1) 2.846 62 (2) 2.846 62 (3) 2.846 62 (4) 1.600 00 (5) 1.600 00	11 5 11,000 00 11,000 00 175 00 8,510 00 30,000 00	*\$127,444 63	\$20 1	the Purchase
242 90	200 00		315 00 16 30 10,000 00	136 01 19 49 465 94 71 15 729 88 289 38 7307 13 20,815 73 20,815 73 20,815 73 200 00	\$75,039 61	unt. y: Special Fund.	Fundd Legacies for t
Surgery: Salaries Surgery: Purchase of Instruments Surgery: Purchase of Instruments Surgery: Research Laboratory	CHAPEL: For Chaplain	PELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES: Annual Prizes in Belles-Lettres. Daly Scholarship. Jones Scholarship. Lawrence Scholarship. Pulitzer Scholarship. Alumni Association Prize, (College). Alumni Association Prize, (College).	BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS: Brick Walk in front of Chapel. Changes in East Hall. Chapel, for Equipment. Class of '81 Flagstaff. Haveneyer Hall: Special Repairs Memorial Windows, St. Paul's Chapel. Post Office. Report on Planting of Grounds. Wooden Walk and Surveys about Chapel.	LIBRARY: Additional Equipment and Other Special Needs. American Archieology Fund Avery Architectural Library Chinese Book-binding Fund Crimmins-Mansi Fund Law School Library (Payne Gift) Lewisohn Dissertation Fund Low (Wm. G.) Fund Low (Wm. G.) Fund Special Fund or Purchase of Books Anonymous Gift for Current Expenses. Haiman (Robert I.) Gift		* Includes Transfers: (1) From Anonymous Gift Account	Transferred to Metallurgy: Special Fund Transferred to account of Gifts and Legacies for the Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings.

INTEREST ACCOUNT

INTEREST PAID:

On Bloomingdale Site Mortgage	\$40,000 00	
On Columbia College 3% Mortgage Gold Bonds	54,240 00	
On Loubat Annuity Mortgage	17,920 00	
On Chaplain's Residence Mortgages	926 10	
On Special Fund for Mining and Metallurgy	122 48	\$113,208 58
DEDUCT INTEREST APPORTIONED to Special Real Estate Account, as follows:		
Gaillard-Loubat Library Endowment Fund		24,158 77
		89,049 81
GIFT, 1901, for Interest Account, 1906-7		1,000 00
		\$88,049 81

SPECIAL REAL ESTATE AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT

\$3,237 00 7 02 7 02 152 65 650 00 21 41 \$4,068 08 185 00 2,240 00 118 30 1,396 41 8,522 15		Total Debits Rec	**************************************	Balances June 30, 1907. Debit \$3,118 08
\$3,237 00 7 02 152 65 650 00 21 41 \$4,068 08 1,360 00 2,240 00 1,396 41 8,522 15			8950 00	Debit \$3,118 08
\$13.835 84 \$1.000 \$1.000 \$13.835 84 \$13.830 00 \$1.396 41 \$13.900			3950 00	Debit \$3,118 08
\$13,835 84 185 00 2,240 00 11,396 41 8,522 15			3950 00	Deblt \$3,118 08
\$13,835 84 185 00 2,240 00 1,396 41 8,522 15			950 00	\$3,118 08
69 	10000		-	
99				
			-	
Annuity to Joseph F. Loubat				
02 202 202 20				
Interest on Mortgage	\$17,920 00	110,456 47		
\$24,168 77	\$24,158 77			
Rents. New York Life Insurance & Trust Co. Annuitv			55,856 00	Credit 5,399 53
		\$115,	\$115,856 00	
\$90,365 78 \$94,158 77	\$94,158 77	\$114,524 55 \$116,	\$116,806 00	

SPECIAL REAL ESTATE ACCOUNT

WILLIAMSBRIDGE PROPERTY:

June 30, 1906—To Balance	\$161,775 74 3,118 08	\$164,893 82
LOUBAT PROPERTY-503-11 BROADWAY:		
June 30, 1906—To BalanceDr.	\$618,973 41	
June 30, 1907—By Surplus IncomeCr.	5,399 53	
To Balance, Dr		\$613,573 88

SUMMARY

EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES AND ADMINISTRATI	ON:	
Current Expenses chargeable against General Income of the Corporation for 1906-7 (Sum- mary of Schedule 7, first column, page 30)		\$1,111,429 61
Net General Income for 1906-7, (Schedule 3, page 10-(2)	\$1,044,185 02	
Rents, 1906-7, Arrears accrued during the year (Schedule 16, page 53)	9,135 50	\$1,053,3 20 52
Deficit		58,109 09
Interest Account, Deficit (Schedule 10, page 36)		\$88,049 81
Total Deficit, 1906-7		\$146,158 90

PRINCIPAL OF SPECIAL FUNDS

ERNEST KEMPTON ADAMS FUND FOR PHYSICAL RESEARCH:	
Gift of Edward D. Adams, in memory of his son, the late Ernest Kempton Adams. Established 1904	\$50,000 00
AVERY ARCHITECTURAL FUND	
Gift of Samuel P. Avery and Mary Ogden Avery in memory of their deceased son, Henry Ogden Avery. The income of the fund to be applied to the purchase of books relating to archi- tecture, decorations and allied arts. Established 1890	30,000 00
BARNARD FELLOWSHIP FUND:	
Legacy from the late President Barnard to establish the "Barnard Fellowship for encouraging Scientific Research." Established 1889	10,000 00
BARNARD LIBRARY FUND:	
The residuary estate of the late President Barnard was left to the Trustees of Columbia College to constitute a fund under the name of the "Barnard Fund for the Increase of the Library," the income of which is to be devoted to the purchase of books, especially those relating to physical and astronomical science; but out of the income of this fund so much as may be necessary is to be applied in procuring a gold medal of the bullion value of not less than \$200, to be styled the "Barnard Medal for Meritorious Service to Science," to be awarded every five years on the judgment of the National Academy of Science of the United States. The medal will be next awarded in June, 1910. Established 1889	59,501 64
MARGARET BARNARD FUND:	
The residuary estate of the late Margaret Barnard, widow of the late President Barnard, was left to the Trustees of Columbia College, "to augment the sum left by my late husband." Established 1892.	16,231 67
	10,231 07
BECK FUNDS:	
The late Charles Bathgate Beck bequeathed the sum of \$10,000 to be applied as follows: \$2,000 to found one free scholarship, the income to be applied "to the free yearly tuition and education in said College of one student forever, under such terms and conditions as the rules of said College and said Trustees shall prescribe." The income of the remaining \$8,000 to be used for an annual prize "to the student in the Law School who shall pass the best examination in Real Estate Law." Established 1899.	
Beck Scholarship Fund \$2,000 00 Beck Prize Fund \$8,000 00	10,000 00
Carried forward	\$175,7 33 31

Brought forward	TREASURER'S REPORT	235
Legacy of the late Julius Beer. Established 1903	Brought forward	\$175,733 31
Gift of James Gordon Bennett, the income, or a medal of equal value, to be given for "an essay in English prose upon some subject of contemporaneous interest in the domestic or foreign policy of the United States." Established 1893		10,000 00
Anonymous Gift, the income to be used for the inculeating of a spirit of kindness and consideration toward the lower animals. Established 1907	Gift of James Gordon Bennett, the income, or a medal of equal value, to be given for "an essay in English prose upon some subject of contemporaneous interest in the domestic or for-	1,000 00
Gift of George Elumenthal for the endowment of a Chair of Politics. Established 1906	Anonymous Gift, the income to be used for the inculeating of a spirit of kindness and consideration toward the lower ani-	100,000 00
Gift of friends of the late Henry Cuyler Bunner, the income to be used to provide every year the "H. C. Bunner Medal," to be given to the student who shall present the best essay on an assigned subject in American Literature. Established 1896 RICHARD BUTLER SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Mrs. Richard Butler in memory of her deceased husband, Richard Butler, open to students born in the State of Ohio. Established 1903	Gift of George Blumenthal for the endowment of a Chair of	100,075 00
Gift of Mrs. Richard Butler in memory of her deceased husband, Richard Butler, open to students born in the State of Ohio. Established 1903	Gift of friends of the late Henry Cuyler Bunner, the income to be used to provide every year the "H. C. Bunner Medal," to be given to the student who shall present the best essay on an	1,000 00
Gift of \$3,000 each from Miss Maria L. Campbell and Miss Catherine B. Campbell for the establishment of two scholarships in the College, in memory of Robert B. Campbell, of the class of 1844, and Henry P. Campbell, of the class of 1847. Established 1900	Gift of Mrs. Richard Butler in memory of her deceased husband. Richard Butler, open to students born in the State of Ohio.	5,000 00
EDWARD R. CARPENTIER FUND: Gift of Mrs. Maria H. Williamson for the endowment of a "Professorship, or an endowed lectureship, on the origins and growth of civilizations among men." Established 1906 JAMES S. CARPENTIER FUND: Gift from General H. W. Carpentier to establish a fund in memory of his brother, James S. Carpentier, for the benefit of the Law School. Established 1903	Gift of \$3,000 each from Miss Maria L. Campbell and Miss Catherine B. Campbell for the establishment of two scholarships in the College, in memory of Robert B. Campbell, of the class of 1844, and Henry P. Campbell, of the class of 1847. Estab-	6,000,00
JAMES S. CARPENTIER FUND: Gift from General H. W. Carpentier to establish a fund in memory of his brother, James S. Carpentier, for the benefit of the Law School. Established 1903	EDWARD R. CARPENTIER FUND: Gift of Mrs. Maria H. Williamson for the endowment of a "Profossorship, or an endowed lectureship, on the origins and	
Gift from General H. W. Carpentier towards a professorship in the Medical School, in memory of Reuben S. Carpentier. Established 1904	Gift from General H. W. Carpentier to establish a fund in mem- ory of his brother, James S. Carpentier, for the benefit of the	150,000 00
Gift of Mary E. Ludlow, in memory of her son, the late Robert Center, the income to be applied either to the salary of a Professorship of Music, or to be used in any one or more of these ways or such other ways as shall in the judgment of the Trustees tend most effectively to elevate the standard of musical instruction in the United States, and to offer the most favorable opportunities for acquiring instruction of the highest order. Established 1896	Gift from General H. W. Carpentier towards a professorship in the Medical School, in memory of Reuben S. Carpentier.	100,000 00
	Gift of Mary E. Ludlow, in memory of her son, the late Robert Center, the income to be applied either to the salary of a Professorship of Music, or to be used in any one or more of these ways or such other ways as shall in the judgment of the Trustees tend most effectively to elevate the standard of musical instruction in the United States, and to offer the most favorable opportunities for acquiring instruction of the highest	179 048 50

230	TREMSORERS REPORT		
	Brought forward	\$976,854 81	
CHANLER PRIZE FUND:			
an Eng	t of J. Winthrop Chanler, of the class of 1847, to found annual prize for "the best original manuscript essay in glish prose on the History of Civil Government of Ameror some other historical subject." Established 1877	1,000 00	
CLARK SCE	IOLARSHIP FUND:		
the pro	t of the late Alonzo Clark, M.D., formerly President of College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the purpose of moting the discovery of new facts in medical science, it prize bestowed October 1, 1894	14,000 00	
CLASS OF 1	848 SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Gift of	an anonymous friend, 1902	10,000 00	
COLUMBIA	FELLOWSHIP FUND:		
par Mr. Dep	shed by the Trustees for a traveling fellowship in the Determent of Architecture in recognition of the liberality of F. Augustus Schermerhorn, of the class of 1868, to this partment. The fellowship is awarded in even-numbered rs. Established 1889	13,000 00	
E. B. CONV	ERS PRIZE FUND:		
in r of t	Miss Alice Convers and Miss Clara B. Convers to endow, nemory of their brother, Ebenezer Buckingham Convers, he class of 1866, a prize in the Columbia Law School. Estished 1906	1,000 00	
COTHEAL 1	FUND:		
mer to	Mrs. James R. Swords and Mrs. Samuel Lawrence as a morial to their brother, Alexander I. Cotheal, the income be used for the purchase of books in the Oriental Lan- ges, or relating to Oriental countries. Established 1896.	6,000 00	
CURTIS FE	LLOWSHIP FUND:		
lish bia ory fell gov the or (sub	the George William Curtis Memorial Committee to estab- a fellowship in the School of Political Science in Colum- University, to bear the name and to perpetuate the mem- of the late George William Curtis; the holder of the owship to devote himself to the study of the science of ernment, with a special view to its application to the n existing condition of the United States, or of the State City of New York, and to publish a monograph on some ject relating to the then existing condition of the United tes, etc. Established 1899	10,000 00	
GEORGE W	ILLIAM CURTIS MEDALS FUND:		
Gift fro	om an associate of George William Curtis in the Civil Ser-	1,000 00	
,100	Carried forward		
		- , ,	

TREASURER'S	REPORT

237 Brought forward..... \$1,032,854 81 DACOSTA PROFESSORSHIP FUND . The late Charles M. DaCosta, a member of the class of 1855, bequeathed to the Trustees of Columbia College \$100,000. Of this sum, the Trustees, on October 6, 1891, for the endowment of a chair in the Department of Biology, set apart \$80,000, which has been increased by the profits of certain investments to..... 86,576 83 EDWARD A. DARLING PRIZE FUND: Bequest of the late Edward A. Darling, formerly Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, the income to be awarded as a prize each year at Commencement to that student of the senior class in Engineering whose work during his course of study is voted by his classmates to have been the most honest and thorough. Established 1903 1,000 00 DEAN LUNG PROFESSORSHIP OF CHINESE FUND: Gift of an anonymous friend to found a department of Chinese Languages, Literatures, Religion and Law, and especially for the establishment of a Professorship to be known as the Dean Lung Professorship of Chinese. Established 1901..... 213,000 00 DRISLER CLASSICAL FUND: Gift of Seth Low, formerly President of the University, for the endowment of the "Henry Drisler Classical Fund" for the purchase of books, maps, charts, busts and such other equipment as will tend to make instruction in the classics more interesting and effective. Established 1894..... 10,000 00 DYCKMAN FUND: Gift of Isaac Michael Dyckman in memory of his uncles, Dr. Jacob Dyckman and Dr. James Dyckman, both of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to establish the "Dyckman Fund for the Encouragement of Biological Research," "the interest derived therefrom to be devoted annually to such object consistent with the purposes of the gift, as shall be recommended by the Department of Zoölogy and approved by the President." Established 1899..... 10,000 00 EARLE PRIZE FUND: Gift of the Earle Memorial Committee to establish the Earle Prize in Classics. Established 1907..... 897 37 EATON PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Legacy from the late Dorman B. Eaton to endow and maintain a Professorship of Municipal Science and Administration in the College. Established 1903..... 100,000 00 GARTH MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of Horace E. Garth to establish a fellowship in Political Economy in memory of his son, the late Granville W. Garth. Established 1904..... 16,250 00 GEBHARD FUND: Bequest of Frederick Gebhard to found a Professorship of German Language and Literature. Established 1843..... 20,000 00

Carried forward...... \$1,490,579 01

-0-	
Brought forward	\$1,490,579 01
GERMAN LECTURE FUND:	
Gifts for an endowment for Public Lectures in German at the University, the income to be used for advertising, printing, slides, etc. Established 1901	1,000 00
GUSTAV GOTTHEIL LECTURESHIP FUND:	
Gift from Temple Emanu-El to establish this lectureship, the holder of which is to be nominated by the Professors in the Department of Semitic Languages, subject to confirmation by the Trustees. Established 1903	10,000 00
CORNELIUS HEENEY GOTTSBERGER FELLOWSHIP FUND:	
Bequest of Ellen Josephine Banker to establish a fellowship to bear the name and be in memory of her deceased brother, Cornelius Heeney Gottsberger. Established 1904	9,500 00
HARSEN SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Founded by the late Jacob Harsen, M.D., in 1859, the income to be given in prizes. Under an order of the N.Y. Supreme Court in 1903, the income is thereafter to be used for scholarships in the Medical School, to be known as the Harsen Scholarships.	31,114 10
ILLIG FUND:	
Bequest of William C. Illig, of the Class of 1882, School of Mines, the income to be applied to the purchase of prizes to be awarded to students of the graduating class of the School of Mines, who shall, in the judgment of the faculty, have merited the same by commendable proficiency in such scientific subjects as the Faculty may designate. Established 1898	2,000 00
JACOBI WARD FUND:	
Gift of an anonymous donor "to endow a ward for children in the Roosevelt Hospital." Established in 1899 as a memorial to the donor's wife and in honor of Dr. Abraham Jacobi	50,000 00
LAW BOOK TRUST FUND:	
Created by act of the Trustees on March 5, 1900, by the consolidation of the Alexander Cole's gift (\$1,500), John J. Jenkins Legacy (\$500); John McKeon Fund (\$1,000), Samson Simpson Fund (\$1,000) and Edgar J. Nathan Gift (\$250), the income to be applied to the purchase of law books	4,250 00
LOUBAT FUND:	
Gift of Joseph F. Loubat for prizes to be given every five years for works in the English Language on the History, Geography, Archeology, Ethnology, Philology or Numismatics of North America. First prize, \$1,000; second prize, \$400. Established 1892.	7,000 00
Carried forward	\$1,605,443 11

TREASURER'S REPORT	239
Brought forward	\$1,605,443 11
LOUBAT PROFESSORSHIP FUND:	
Gift from Joseph F. Loubat to establish the Loubat Professor- ship in American Archaeology. Established 1903	100,000 00
MATHEMATICAL PRIZE FUND:	
Gift of Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt, to establish this fund in memory of her nephew, John Dash van Buren, Jr., of the class of 1905. Established 1906	5,000 00
McKIM FELLOWSHIP FUND:	
Gift of Charles F. McKim for two traveling fellowships in the Department of Architecture. The fellowships are awarded in odd-numbered years. Established in 1889	20,000 00
MEMBER OF CLASS OF '85 FUND:	
Gift of Grant Squires, of the class of 1885, the income to be awarded every five years to defray the expenses of a sociological investigation that promises results of a scientific value, Established 1895	1,050 00
GUY B. MILLER FUND:	
Bequest of the late Guy B. Miller, of the class of 1898, College of Physicians and Surgeons, for general purposes of the Medical School. Established 1904	10,000 00
MOFFAT SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Legacy from William B. Moffat, M.D., of the class of 1838, "for the purpose of one or more scholarships for the education and instruction of one or more indigent students." Established 1862	2,000 00
MOSENTHAL FELLOWSHIP FUND:	
Gift of the friends of the late Joseph Mosenthal, to found a fellowship in Music. Established 1898	7,500 00
PERKINS FELLOWSHIP FUND:	
Legacy from Willard B. Perkins, the income to be expended every four years for a traveling fellowship in the Architectural Department. Established 1898. The fellowship will be next awarded in June, 1910	5,700 00
PHILOLEXIAN CENTENNIAL WASHINGTON PRIZE FUND:	
Gift to the Philolexian Society from J. Ackerman Coles, of the class of 1864, the accumulated income to be expended every four years for a duplicate of the life-size bronze bust of George Washington, modeled from life at Mount Vernon, by Jean Antoine Houdon. Bust to be east at the Barbedienne Foundry, Paris, France, and to be given to that member of the Philolexian Society, who, in the opinion of the President of the University, the President of the Society and a third man of their choosing, shall be deemed most worthy, upon his	
delivery of an original patriotic address. Established 1902	1,000 00
Carried forward	\$1,757,693 11

240	TREASURER'S REPORT	
	Brought forward	\$1,757,693 11
PHILOI	EXIAN PRIZE FUND:	
Fre	om the Philolexian Society, the income to be paid to the Society for prizes. Established 1903-4	1,376 80
PHŒNI	X LEGACY:	
On	account of one-third part of the residuary estate of the late Stephen Whitney Phœnix, bequeathed to Columbia College in 1881	187,712 18
ALEXA	NDER MONCRIEF PROUDFIT FELLOWSHIP FUND:	
Le	gacy from the late Alexander Moncrief Proudfit, of the class of 1892, to found a fellowship for the encouragement of study in English Literature, to be known as the "Alexander Moncrief Proudfit Fellowship in Letters," to be held only by such persons as, being the sons of native-born American parents, shall have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts after a three years' residence in Columbia College, and shall, while enjoying such fellowship, or the income thereof, remain unmarried. Established 1899	15,000 00
MADIA	McLEAN PROUDFIT FELLOWSHIP FUND IN MEDICINE	
	gacy from the late Alexander Moncrief Proudfit, of the class of 1892, to found a fellowship to be known as the "Maria McLean Proudfit Fellowship," to be held only by such persons as, being the sons of native-born American parents, shall, under the direction of the Medical Faculty of Columbia College, pursue advanced studies in Medicine, and shall, while enjoying this fellowship, or the income thereof, remain un-	
	married. Established 1899	15,000 00
JOSEPI	H PULITZER FUND FOR SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM:	
Gi	ft from Joseph Pulitzer to establish and endow a School of Journalism in Columbia University. Established 1903	1,000,000 00
PULIT	ZER SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gi	ft of \$100,000 by Joseph Pulitzer to found thirty scholarships for graduates of City Grammar Schools; one-half the sum to be used on improvements on the new site at 116th Street. Established 1893	50,448 75
THEOI	OORE ROOSEVELT PROFESSORSHIP FUND:	
Gi	ft of James Speyer as an endowment of a Professorship of American History and Institutions in the University of Ber- lin. Established 1905	
SCHER	MERHORN SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
В	equest of John J. Schermerhorn, of the class of 1825, "for the purpose of free scholarships, the nomination to which shall vest in my nearest male relative in each generation during	
	his lifetime." Established 1877	5,000 00
	Carried forward	\$3,082,230 84

TREASURER'S REPORT	241
Brought forward	\$3,082,230 84
SCHIFF FELLOWSHIP FUND:	
Gift of Jacob H. Schiff to found a fellowship in the School of Political Science, to be annually awarded by the Faculty on the nomination of the donor or his eldest living male descendant, etc. Established 1898	15,000 00
SCHIFF PROFESSORSHIP FUND	
Gift of Jacob H. Schiff for the endowment of a Professorship of Social Economy in order to make possible a close affiliation between Columbia University and the New York School of Philanthropy. Established 1905	100,000 00
CARL SCHURZ FELLOWSHIP FUND:	
From the Carl Schurz Fund Committee in honor of Carl Schurz. Established 1900	10,000 00
CARL SCHURZ LIBRARY FUND:	
From the Carl Schurz Fund Committee in honor of Carl Schurz, the income to be devoted to the purchase of books, maps, pamphlets and the like, in the field of the German Language and Literature. Established 1900	10,000 00
SEIDL FUND:	
The proceeds of a memorial performance held at the Metropolitan Opera House on March 23, 1899, in honor of the late Anton Seidl, the income of the fund to be paid to Mrs. Seidl during her lifetime, and thereafter "to be awarded at least every second year to the most promising candidate, either man or woman, prepared to devote himself to the study of musical composition at Columbia University, or elsewhere in this country, or abroad."	12,000 00
SLOANE MATERNITY HOSPITAL FUND:	
Gift of William D. Sloane and Emily Thorn Sloane, his wife, as an endowment to the Sloane Maternity Hospital, to make all its beds free in perpetuity. Established in 1889	475,000 00
SMITH PRIZE FUND, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE:	
Gift of relatives, friends and pupils of the late Joseph Mather Smith, M.D., as a memorial of his services as Professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1826 to 1866. An annual prize of \$100 is to be awarded for the best essay on the subject for the year by an alumnus of the College	2,337 81
STEVENS PRIZE FUND, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE:	
Established by the late Alexander Hodgson Stevens, formerly President of the College of Physicians and Surgeous. The income of the fund is awarded every three years for the best medical essay covering original research as determined by the committee in charge of the prize. To be next awarded in	
June, 1909	1,899 88
Carried forward	\$3,708,468 53

Brought forward	\$3,708,468 53 :
STUART SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
The gift of Mrs. Cornelia A. Atwill, in memory of her grandsons, Sidney Barculo Stuart, of the class of 1880, and Eugene Tolman Stuart, of the class of 1881, to found two scholarships in the College, to be known as "Stuart Scholarships." Established 1895.	6,000 00
TOPPAN PRIZE FUND:	
Gift of Mrs. Sarah M. Toppan to establish this fund in memory of her late husband, Robert Noxon Toppan. The income to be used annually in providing the Robert Noxon Toppan Prize in the School of Law. Established 1904	4,000 00
TROWBRIDGE FELLOWSHIP FUND:	
Gift of the Alumni Association of the School of Mines as a Memorial of the late Professor Trowbridge, to establish the "William Petit Trowbridge Fellowship in Engineering." The income of the fund, to be not less than \$500 per year, is payable to the widow of Professor Trowbridge during the pleasure of the Trustees. Established 1893	10,000 00
TRUST FUND FOR PSYCHOLOGY:	
Gift of John D. Rockefeller, as an endowment of the head pro- fessorship of the Psychological Department of Columbia Uni- versity. Established 1899	100,000 00
TYNDALL FELLOWSHIP FUND:	
Gift of the late Professor John Tyndall of London, the income to be applied to the support of "American pupils who may have shown decided talent in Physics, etc." Established 1885	10,945 50
VANDERBILT CLINIC ENDOWMENT FUND:	
Gift of Cornelius, William K., Frederick W. and George W. Vanderbilt, as a perpetual memorial to their father, the late William H. Vanderbilt, as an endowment for the Vanderbilt Clinic. Established 1896	115,000 00
WARING FUND:	
The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, in the latter part of the year 1898, raised by public subscription the sum of \$100,000 to perpetuate the memory of the late George E. Waring. The income of the fund (to be not less than \$4,000 per year) is to be paid semi-annually to the widow and daughter of Colonel Waring during their lifetime, and thereafter "the income shall be devoted to the purpose of instruction in municipal affairs in such manner as the President and Board of Trustees of said College may direct."	
For Mrs. Waring	100,000 00
	\$4,054,414 03

INVESTMENT OF SPECIAL AND GENERAL FUNDS IN PERSONAL SECURITIES

I-Special Funds

BONDS

\$4,574 00	\$4,000 Belleville & Carondelet R. R. Co's 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 1923
17,940 32	18,000 Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R. Co's 5 per cent. General Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1937
5,000 00	5,000 Canada Southern R. R. Co's 5 per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, due 1913
49,625 00	50,000 Central Leather Co's 5 per cent. First Lien 20 Year Gold Bonds, due 1925
20,000 00	20,000 Central R. R. Co, of New Jersey 5 per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1987
1,000 00	1,000 Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey 5 per cent. 100 Year General Mortgage Bond, due 1987
53,987 50	50,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co's 41/4 per cent. General Mortgage Bonds, due 1992
1,000 00	1,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co's 5 per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bond, due 1940 (Craig Valley Branch)
10,000 00	10,000 Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co's 4 per cent. Extension Bonds, due 1926
250,000 00	250,000 Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co's 5 per cent. Sinking Fund Debenture Bonds, due 1933
200,000 00	200,000 Columbia College 3 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1909
75,000 00	75,000 Duluth & Iron Range R. R. Co's 5 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 1937
6,885 00	6,000 Georgia Pacific R. R. Co's 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 1922
21,950 67	24,000 Illinois Central R. R. Co's 4 per cent. Bonds, due 1953
10,000 00	10,000 Lehigh & Hudson River R. R. Co's 6 per cent. (reduced to 5 per cent.) First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1911
28,000 00	28,000 Lehigh Valley R. R. Co's 4½ per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 1940
10,000 00	10,000 Lehigh Valley Terminal R. R. Co's 5 per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1941
27,948 78	29,000 Manhattan Railway Co's 4 per cent. Consolidated Bonds, due 1990
\$792,911 24	Carried forward

31,265 33

70,500 00

1,142 50

\$243,438 70 \$1,622,969 24

262 shares Illinois Central R. R. Co.....

500 shares Manhattan Railway Co.....

13 shares National Bank of Commerce of New York.....

Carried forward.....

Brought forward	\$243,438 70	\$1,622,969 24
72 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford		
R. R. Co	11,200 50	
10,000 shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co. (\$50 par value)	625,000 00	
33 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co	4,125 00	
18 shares Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. Co	2,290 91	
155 shares United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co	28,894 88	\$914,949 99
BONDS AND MORTGAG	ES	
Louisa M. Agostini, on 17 West 47th Street, New York, at 41/2 per cent., due 1907	\$43,500 00	
Josephine Archer, on 53 West 47th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1909	43,650 00	
Jacob D. Butler, on "Wheelock Property," 161st Street and Broadway, New York, at 4 per cent., due 1904	250,000 00	
Columbia University Club, on 18 Gramercy Park, New York, at 4 per cent., due 1910	100,000 00	
Elizabeth R. Dinsmore, on 47 West 47th Street, New York, at 41/2 per cent., due 1907	38,500 00	
Mabel A. Downing, on 40 West 48th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1910	36,350 00	
Evan M. Evans, on 38 West 48th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1910	35,750 00	
Morris Goldberg and Nathan Schancupp, on 136 Monroe Street, New York, at 41/2 per cent., due 1903	15 000 00	
Mary E. Graydon, on 26 West 48th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1909	15,000 00 48,750 00	
Francis Huber, on 209 East 17th Street, New York, at 4 per cent., due 1900	15,000 00	
Emeline M. Ivison, on 12 West 48th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1910	77,500 00	
Leopold Kaufmann, on 57 Morton Street, New York, at 5 per cent., due 1906	30,000 00	
Leopold Kaufmann, on 212 Grand Street, New York, at 41/2 per cent., due 1907	33,000 00	
Lillie A. King, on 2262 Second Avenue, New York, at 4 per cent., due 1904	15,000 00	
Mary P. Kirkpatrick, on 67 West 47th Street, New York, at 41/2 per cent., due 1909	42,100 00	
Alexander Latner, on 437 East 86th Street, New York, at 41/4 per cent., due 1909	6,000 00	
Frank Maunsell, on 163-173 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, at 4 per cent., due 1905	35,000 00	
Carried forward	\$865,100 00	\$2,537,919 23

Brought forward	\$865,100 00	\$2,537,919 23
Siegfried W. Mayer, on 206 West 17th Street, New York, at 4 per cent., due 1905	5,000 00	
Elizabeth Moore, on 44 West 48th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1909	22,000 00	
William Moores, on north side of 129th Street, 315 feet east of Fourth Avenue, New York, at 4 per cent., due 1902	15,000 00	
Cornelia Lee Page, on 238 East 15th Street, New York, at 4 per cent., due 1901	17,000 00	
Amy A. Sands, on 58 West 48th Street, New York, at 4 per cent., due 1907	35,000 00	
Moritz Simon and Wife, on 93 Park Row, New York, at 4 per cent, due 1909	15,000 00	
William H. Vanden Burg, on 30 West 48th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1907	37,0 00 00	
Elizabeth W. Van Ingen, on 34 West 48th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1908	50,500 00	
Charlotte Weatherley, on 592 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1910 (part)	163,874 55	
William Hanford White, on 56 West 48th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1907	36,500 00	
Frances F. Wood, on 33 West 47th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1907	49,500 00	
Edmund H. Wright, on Schenectady Ave., Brooklyn, at 5 per cent., due 1899	5,000 00	\$1,316,474 55
MISCELLANEOUS		
Certificate of Deposit of New York Life Insurance &		
Trust Co., at 3½ per cent		20 25
II-General Funds		\$3,854,414 03
STOCK		
100 shares Consolidation Coal Co. of Maryland, (par		
\$100)	7,500 00	
BONDS AND MORTGAGE	ES	
Kathleen T. Harper, on 41 West 47th Street, New		
York, at 4½ per cent., due 1909	60,500 00	
John Kirkpatrick, on 69 West 47th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1909	41,375 00	
Julia M. Stimson, on 14 West 48th Street, New York,	1	
at 4½ per cent., due 1908	75,600 00	
James E. A. Thompson, on 66 West 48th Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1909	41,550 00	
Charlotte Weatherley, on 592 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1910 (part)	4,125 45	
Whitehall Realty Co., on property at Wakefield, New	EQ 400 00	007 050 45
York City, at 5 per cent	56,400 00	287,050 45
		\$4,141,464 48

ARREARS OF RENT, JUNE 30, 1907

rrears of Rent, June 30, 1906 \$6,218 50 oldected in 1906–1907 1,925 50	\$4,293 00
Otal amount of Rents Receivable, Upper and Lower Estates, 1906-1907	
ollected in 1906-1907	0.125.50
rrears accrued during 1906-1907	9,135 50
rrears of Rent, June 30, 1907	\$13,428 50
10 Barelay Street, Cornelius A. Baldwin, 24 months to Feb. 1, 1907 00 and 200a Barelay Street and Park Place, Trustees of George W.	\$2,400 00
Bassett, 18 months to May 1, 1907	3,900 00
01 and 201a Barclay Street and Park Place, Edward F. Anderson,	
Trustee, 18 months to May 1, 1907	3,750 00
3 West 48th Street, Corinne B. de Garmendia, 6 months to May 1,	
1907	407 50
6 West 49th Street, Annie M. Scott, 12 months to May 1, 1907	618 00
5 West 50th Street, Caroline F. Hastings, 6 months to Nov. 1, 1906	401 50
1 West 50th Street, Dr. F. N. Patterson, 6 months to May 1, 1907	273 50
3 West 50th Street, Amelia A. W. Peek, 24 months to May 1, 1907	1,086 00
0 West 51st Street, W. G. and J. T. Davies, Trustees, 12 months to	
May 1, 1907	592 00
	\$13,428 50

New York, June 30, 1907

ARTHUR W. TEELE, C. P. A.
JOHN WHITMORE
HAMILTON S. CORWIN, C. P. A.
HAROLD F. LEEMING, C. A.

PATTERSON, TEELE & DENNIS CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS NEW YORK AND BOSTON

CABLE ADDRESS

30 BROAD STREET

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 20, 1907

We have audited the accounts of the Treasurer of Columbia College for the year ended June 30, 1907, and certify: That income receivable from invested funds and deposits with banks and trust companies has been duly accounted for; that the securities representing the invested funds (see Schedule 15) have been produced to us; that all other income shown by the books of the College has been duly accounted for; that all payments have been properly vouched; that the cash in banks and on hand has been verified, and that the balance sheet and accounts submitted herewith contain a true statement of the condition of the funds of the College at the close of business on June 30, 1907, and are in accordance with the books.

PATTERSON, TEELE & DENNIS

Certified Public Accountants

BARNARD COLLEGE-FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1906-1907

RECEIPTS			DISBURSEMENTS	STAG	
SCHEDULE I.				2	
Balance: New York Trust Co	\$8,555 12			\$87.951 59	
Dividends.	1,000 00	\$9,555 12	1	2,035 00 16,866 32	\$106.859.91
Miscellaneous Sources (including Louns)		7,210 71	Ella Weed Memorial Library:		
Tuition Fees		60,037 49	Books and Incidentals	20 FGG	824 02
Gifts for General Funds		7,725 00	Fees Returned to Students		567 65
Gifts for Designated Funds:			Teachers College—Physical Education.		2,726 50
Dormitory	\$110,000 00		Annuities		5,400 00
Wilde Observatory	00 000		Investments		119,784 01
Educational Salaries Scholarships	2,000 00 1,535 00		Dormitory Construction		159,146 18
Dormitory Equipment	1,000 00		Loans Repaid		5,025 83
Physics Equipment	546 40		Miscellaneous:		
Dean's Emergency Fund Chapel Music Ella Weed Library	100 00 50 00 10 00		Pure Science Fund	\$1,734 50 1,877 16	
SCHEDULE II.		119,749 40	Accrued LabilitiesBrooks Hall.	259 11 22 50	
Gifts for Permanent Funds:			,		4,243 27
Pure Science Fund: Mrs. A. A. Anderson Estate of Mrs. E. B. Sanders	\$100,000 00 5,000 00	105 000 00	Balance: New York Trust Co Corn Exchange Bank	\$6,227 34 1,000 00	
		\$411,797 71	1		7,227 34
					OTILI, 101 II

250

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1906-1907

TEACHERS COLLEGE

We have audited the Accounts of Teachers College for the year ended June 30th, 1997, and hereby certify that the Balance Sheet Revenue Account, with the accompanying Schedules, show the true financial condition of the Corporation at June 30th, 1997. The Securities representing the Investments have been verified by actual inspection. and

MACKAY, LESLIE & CO., Chartered Accountants, Auditors. New York, July 31st, 1907.

Balance Sheet as at June 30th, 1907

CASH ON HAND:			
Consisting of: Principal Uninvested. Miscellaneous Funds. Surplus Income on Funds for General and Special Purposes (after including Donations to meet Deficiency of Income from Ordinary Sources).		\$305,714 31 4,344 06 14,124 81	8. Ε Ας α Ε α α Ε α α
IN VESTMENT OF PRINCIPAL OF FUNDS: Funds for General Purposes: In Securities In College Property	691,582 38 2,559,628 50	2 051 010 88	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Funds for Special Purposes		322,230 50	3.573.441 38
NOTE: Principal of Funds, as per contra Deduct: Investment of Principal of Funds, as above	3,879,155 69 3,573,441 38		
Principal Uninvested, as rer cash on hand, as above	\$305,714 31		
LOANS: To Students. Deduct: Reserve to Provide for Loans Considered Irrecoverable.		10,111 15	09 117
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE: From Students		3,111 85 2,677 15	789 00
INSURANCE PREMIUMS UNEXPIRED			3,200 00

\$3,915,325 46

LIABILITIES

PLANTILES			
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE			\$1,470 89
PRINCIPAL OF FUNDS: Funds for General Purposes: For Income Dearing Securities For College Property.	\$768,326 24 2,786,115 84	\$3 554 419 08	
Funds for Special Purposes.		324,713 61	0 11 12 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS PUNDS: For Loans to Students. Deduct: Reserve, as per contra	12,540 04	11.140 70	80 CCT'6/0'6
Unexpended Gifts for Designated Purposes: Balance, July 1st, 1906. Receipts for Year.	338 06 3,875 87		
Deduct: Disbursements for Year	4,213 93 2,875 56	·	
Horace Mann School, Balance of Fire Insurance Claim Unexpended		1,338 37 576 80	5
SCRPLUS: Income from Funds for General Purposes: Bulance, July 1st, 1906 Dountions received during year to meet anticipated Deliciency of Income from Ordinary Sources.	14,411 97		13,055 9 6
Deduct: Deficiency of Income for Year, as per Revenue Account	40,471 97 21,353 33		
Income from Funds for Special Purposes: Balance, July 1st, 1906. Surplus of Income for Year, as per Revenue Account.	2,407 22	H	
		8797 58	21,642 92
			\$3,915,325 46

Revenue Account for Year Ended June 30th, 1907

INCOME

\$405,866 15	*1,000 31	\$20,342 72	\$21,353 33 *117 06 \$382,647 87 \$20,342 72	*Surplus
\$385,630 19	\$3,875 87	8 33	\$361,294 54	DEFICIENCY OF INCOME FOR YEAR FROM ORDINARY SOURCES, provided for by Special Donations to meet anticipated Deficiency, carried to Balance Sheet.
	450 00			DEBUIAL GIFIS.
3,986 02		3,986 02	3,986 02	TO STUDENTS AND OTHER RECEIPTS
4,191 94		4,191 94		COMMENCEMENT FEES, SALE OF PUBLICATIONS, AND SUPPLIES
49,359 83	\$3,425 87	1,617 84 \$3,425 87	1,617 84	Bank Interest on Tuition Fees, etc.
	~	28,048 28		From Investments. From Scholarships and Other Funds.
\$321,215 40 6,427 00		11,215 40 6,427 00	\$321,215 40 6,427 00	OLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (Engineering Courses and Summer Sessions)
Total	Gifts for Designated Purposes	Funds for Special Purposes	Funds for General Purposes	

EXPENDITURE

	Funds for General Purposes	Funds for Special Purposes	Gifts for Designated Purposes	Total
EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND INSTRUCTION. \$324,322 12 \$11,642 15 \$2,247 00 \$338,211 27 MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. 50,601 55	\$324,322 12 50,601 55 3,688 49 4,035 71	\$24,322 12 \$11,642 15 \$2,247 00 50,601 55 4,807 97 328 56 4,035 71 3,892 60	1,642 15 \$2,247 00 4,807 97 328 56 3,892 60	\$338,211 27 50,601 55 8,825 02 4,035 71 3,892 60
Total Expenditure.	\$382,647 87	\$382,647 87 \$20,342 72 \$2,875 56 \$405,866 15	\$2,875 56	300 00

College of Pharmacy-Financial Statement

From July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
Balance on hand	164 36	Educational administration	\$26,210 00
Full Course Note (in office)	40 00	Care of buildings and grounds	1,975 49
Reserve Fund.	6,800 00	Library	899 00
Students' Fees:		Business administration	330 16
Full course tickets	19,360 43	Interest	4,050 00
Extra laboratory tickets	235 00	Committee on New Members	35 00
Quiz tickets	95 00		\$33,489 58
Graduate course tickets	3,750 00	June 30, 1907:	
Microscopical laboratory tickets	75 00	Balance in Lincoln Trust Co \$58 85	
Chemical laboratory ticket	25 00	Balance in Garfield Bank61 29	
Fees and fines from Board of Pharmacy	1,200 58	Full Course Note	
Membership dues and Initiations	495 00	Office	one of
Laboratory breakage	519 35		520 II
From students for examination	1,050 00		
	\$33,809 72		\$33,809 72



